ACHINE CO

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII.

TO BENT.

DESTRABLE OFFICES IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING

TORENT.

Apply to WM. C. DOW.

. Room 8 Tribune Building.

FOR RENT.

Store and Basement to Rent. Store No. 116 South Clark-st., With or Without Basement,

CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 43, 116 Washington-st.

For Rent.

The beliding Nos. 10, 12, and 14 Lake-st., excipt on occupied by us. Has all improvements, steam ele group, steam heating pipes through nutre sub-ting the proof vaults, hard-wood offices and stair cases all conveniences for shipping and receiving goods. Inquire at our office. H. A. KOHN & BROS.

LECTURE. "THE SMALL BOY,"

WILL BE AT FARWELL HALL, Next Thursday Evening, Nov. 1 JOHN HABBERTON. AUTHOR OF

"HELEN'S BABIES," WILL LECTURE ABOUT HIM.

Tickets, 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Sale begins TUESDAY MORNING at JAN SEN, McCLURG & CO.'8., 117 & 119 State-st.' NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

SUPPLEMENT.

Contents for NOVEMBER.

L OBSERVATION IN SOCIAL SCIENCE. II. DAVID, KING OF ISRAEL. By Prof. W. ROBERTSON SMITH, of the University of

ROBERTSON SMITH, Of the University of Aberdeen.

III. A MODERN "SYMPOSIUM." Lord SELBORKE, CADOR BARRY, Mr. W. R. GREG, Rev. BALDWIN BROWN, Dr. W. G. WARD, Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON. Subject: "The Sonl and Future Life."

IV. THE COLORS OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS, II.—The Colors of Plants. By ALPRED RUSSEL WALLACE.

V. THE ORIGIN OF THE CONSTELLATION-FIGURES. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

VI. TRIAL, OF JESUS CHEIST. II.—The RO-

VL TRIAL OF JESUS CHRIST. II.—The Roman Trial By ALEXANDER TAYLOR VII. COSMIC EMOTION. By Prof. W. KING-DON CLIFFORD.

VIII. METEORITES AND THE ORGIN OF LIFE. By WALTER FLIGHT, D. Sc., F. G. S.

IX. THE LIVINGSTONIA MISSION. Narrated by Dr. J. Thornton Macklin and James Stewart. BRIEF NOTES.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 549 and 554 Broadway, N. Y.

FIDELITY BANK DEPOSITS Bought at 75 cents on the dollar, viz.: 15 per cent in cash and 60 per cent in unincumbered Real Estate; good title, with abstract. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Chamber of Commerce.

CANADA
PIr Manifecturing Co., of Seal and Mink Seques, of Seal and Mink Seques, etc., in newest designs OLD SACQUES

MADISON & FRANKLIN-STS., CHICAGO.

The only establishment making Furs an Exclusive Specialty. Largest display of Seal and Mink Seques, of Seal and Mink Seques, other control of the Seal and Preshaped. The Property of Morkmanship and reliability. We can refer to the leading ladies of the city. BEAK & BUCHER.

New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

Erin, Nov. 3, 2% p. m | Helvetta, Nov. 17, 1% p. m

Egypt. Nov. 10, 8 a. m. | England, Nov. 23, 7% a. m. Italy.....Nov. 7, 7 a. m. | Holland...Nov. 17, 2 p. m.
Tickets af reduced rates. Steerage tickets, \$26, curpacy. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain and Brisand. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark st.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton. London, stayer, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second cabin, \$60, rold; steerage, \$30 currency. For freight and passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York.

Great Western Steamship Line. From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Under an order of Court the Office Furniture, Desks, Sets. Chairs. Counters. Carpets, and Fixtures of the frotection Life-Insurance Company, not in use by the Sectiver. will be sold at Public Sale to the highest bidder for cash at 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, the let say of November, 1877, at Nos. 83 and 85 Fitth-av., Chicago.

24 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

GRATES Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS. PROBASCO & RUMNEY 262 NTATE-ST.

Business Fasey Cassimeres. 50 Fasey Cassimeres. 50 Fasey Cassimeres. 50 Flac Eag. Salitags. 55 Flac Eag. 50 Flac Eag

WASHINGTON.

Randall Revising the Committee-List for the Last Time.

Mr. Morrison Not Even Given a Place on the Ways and Means.

Tom Scott Sees His Attorney Put at the Head of Pacific Railroads.

Western Democrats Disgusted at the Exaltation of Fernando Wood.

Kellogg and His Friends Sowing the Seeds of

Dissension. No Chance of Adjournment Without Passing on the Re-

sumption Question. The Silver Men Will To-Day Begin

Their Efforts Toward Remonetization. THE COMMITTEES.

dall absolutely refuses to give any information to-night as to the composition of the different Committees, but the names which are given below can be accepted as being very near accurate. It is impossible for the Speaker, with all his reticence, to conceal his purpose from a considerable number of people. As to the general character of the Committees, it can be said that the Ways and Means Committee will be made up with a view to what the Speaker calls " A judicious revision of the tariff." A majority of the House is undoubtedly in favor of a revision. The obstacles in the way of a revision are the conflicting interests and the consequent irrecon-cilable differences of opinion.

will, the Speaker says, be constituted with a riew to the strictest economy. All of the members on it, with possibly one or two exceptions, are pledged to the Randall school of economy. The Chairmanship of the Perific-Railroads Committee, it will be seen, is to be given to Alexander H. Stephens, who is thoroughly commit-ted to the Texas Pacificsubsidy. Throckmorton, of Texas, is to be second on the Committee, and, in view of the invalid condition of Stephens, is likely, to all intents and purposes, to be practical Chairman. Throekmorton, as is well known, was employed by the Texas Pacific Road before he entered Congress, and has been one of the most earnest advocates of it since. There has

A GREAT CONTEST between the friends of Proctor Knott and Clarkson Potter for the Judiciary Committee. It is understood that Knott has been successful, and will be retained. His friends have made powerful appeals that to remove him would be a degradation. The Indian Committee is formed tions so long as he might choose to with a view to the transfer of the Indian Bureau | keep them in the pigeon-holes of his desk. It from the Interior to the War Department. The is not unlikely, the Military Committee will be so framed as to be made to refer the

OPPOSE ANY INCREASE OF THE ARMY. Fernando Wood, on Tuesday, will move in the House a reference of the President's message to the appropriate committees, and that portion of it which relates to the Paris Exposition to a select committee. Representative Hewitt, of New York, who has just arrived from Paris, has brought with him drawings fully illustrating the present condition of the Exposition, which he will place at the disposition of the Commit-tee. Hewitt will be a member of this Com-

mittee, if not its Chairman.

The Tollowing list gives the Chairmen with

The Tollowing list gives the Chairmen with some of the members of the more important Committees:

Chairman, Harris of Virginia, the present Chairman, who sees to it that the Democratic cause receives no disadvantage, and who has already taken his position against Belford in the Colorado case. Among other members are understood to be House, of Tennessee, and Townsend, of New York.

Chairman, Fernando Wood, which Chairmanship has been fixed from the very start. The choice of Wood has been known for some days, and has excited a good deal of opposition among Western men. Morrison. Chairman of the last Congress, is very bitter against Randall for this, and will be more bitter when he discovers that he is altogether dropped from the Ways and Means Committee. The other members of the Committee are Sayler, of Ohio, who stands second, Tucker, of Virginia, Gibson, of Louisiana, Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Garfield, of Ohio, Burchard, of Illinois. Sayler, as a leading candidate for Speaker, is given the second place.

THERE WAS SOME DIFFICULTY in arranging to have Sayler on this Committee, inasmuch as Garfield, from the same State, is already upon it, and as Garfield has received the nomination of the Republicans as their candidate for Speaker, he, in accordance with an unbroken precedent, is to be assighed to the Ways and Means Committee. In the last Hause, however, there were two members from the same State,—Morrison and Burchard, as there were in the preceding Congress, on the same Committee. Gibson, of Louisiana, had first been assigned to the Mississippi Levees, but he preferred a place on the Ways and Means. A position on the Ways and Means is always regarded as equal to a Chairmanship.

Arpropriations,

Atkins, of Tennessee, Chairman, who only arrived here to-day from Paris. The selection of Hewitt was not determined on until this evening. He is in consultation with the Speaker on the committee generally. Some revisions are to be made before morning. Other members of the Committee are Blount, of Georgia, Hale, of Maio

Throckmorton second. Claims, Bright, of Tennessee, the old Chair-

Claims, Bright, of Tennessee, the old Chairman.

Commerce, Reagan, of Texas, Chairman. He stood at the head of the list as the survivor of the old Committee. He is in favor of internal improvements. Other members are Huster, of Indiana, Dunnell, of Minnesota, Wait, of Connecticut, and O'Neill, of Philadelphia, nd possibly Morse, of Boston.

Public Lands, Fuller, of Indiana, who stood first in the old Committee after the promotion of Sayler to the Ways and Means.

Post-Office, Waddell, of North Carolina, Chairman. This removes Clarke, of Missouri, who has been

man. This removes Clarke, of Missouri, who has been

A MOST PERSISTENT OPPONENT OF RANDALL.
Waddell has been a supporter of Randall.
District of Columbia, Hunton. of Virginia, Chairman. He represents the district in Virginia immediately adjacent to Washington.
Judiciary, Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, Chairman; Clarkson Potter, of New York, second.
War Claims, Eden, of Illinois.
Indian Affairs, Gunter, of Arkansas.
Military Affairs, Gen. Banning, of Ohio, Chairman; Malsh, of Pennsylvania, Bragg, of Wisconsin, Anson G. McCook, of New York.
Naval Affairs, Goode, Chairman, with the possibility that the Chairmanship may be transferred

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1877.

Foreign Affairs, Swann, of Maryland, Chairman.
Territories, Southard, of Onio, Chairman.
Education and Labor, possibly Sam Cox, of
New York, who is a friend of labor, if he cannot
be Speaker, although some insist that Cox
will be

will be
CHAIRMAN OF FOREIGN APPAIRS,
Public Buildings and Lands, Carter Harrison,
of Illinois, Chairman. He stood at the head of
the list of the survivors of the old Committee.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department,
Glover, of Missouri, Chairman. This Committer will, it is understood, undertake a general
investigation of the Treasury.
Mississippi Levees, Robertson, of Louisiana,
a new member.

Mississippi Levees, Robertson, of Louisiana, a new member.
Rules, the Speaker, Chairman.
Public Lands—Mason is said to be given this Chairmanship, and also to have a place on the Pacific Railroads.
Invalid Pensions, Rice, of Ohio, Chairman.
The Speaker is closeted at his house to-night in consultation with Hewitt and others upon the Committees. the Committees.
IT IS QUITE PROBABLE
that some important changes may be made before morning. The list was very nearly as has been given at the time the Speaker commenced his last revision this evening.
At 11:40 p. m. it is said that Carter Harrison is to be changed from the Chairmanship of Public Buildings to that of Civil-Service Reform.
Sparks, of Illinois, is to be on Appropriations.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

PRESENT ASPECT OF THE DIFFICULTY.
Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—Pennsylvania Congressmen still claim that the State will re-ceive the English mission. They say that, since the Friday Cabinet meeting, the President and Secretary of State have decided not to deprive that State of the great prize an account of the Cameron misunderstanding. The probability is that the Pennsylvania men are to, fastic, but, if the mission should be given to Pennsylvania, the person selected will hardly be from either of the factions. Evarts is represented as having said, in regard to the matter, would be selected by the delegation, as he supposed that he was politically dead, and that his heirs had already entered upon the enjoyment of his estate.

back to Whitthorne, the old Chairman, before

heirs had already entered upon the enjoyment of his estate.

FORNET.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—Forney's Sunday Chronicle says: "We have the most reliable authority for saying that the President and his Premier have been considering the disposal of the English mission very thoroughly, and now are strongly disposed to award the prize to Pennsylvania as an act of justice to the great State, which the President realizes is a too important factor in shaping public opinion to be treated lightly. The President disclaims any sympathy with either faction in the State, nor is he in the least disposed to disparage the high esteem in which ex-Senator Cameron is held by his friends, much less to refuse the consideration due the position held by J. Donald Cameron as Senator, but, while he concedes this, the President claims the right to select his own advisers in making his appointments. We would not be surprised if the nomination is made in the next forty-eight hours.

so made in the next torty-eight nours.

MANE MACVEAGH
can have the position if he desires it, and the same can be said of Gov. Hartranft. But for McMichael's age, his chances would be very fair, as the President entertains the highest opinion of his abilities. Ex-Gov. Curtin is also favorably mentioned. Mr. Evarts has great hopes the selection will give general satisfaction."

NOTES AND NEWS. THE BXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Iribuna

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.-Earnest ap peals have been made to the President by leading Republican Senators not to send the New York appointments to the Senate until after the coming elections, but it is understood to-night that they will be sent in. It has always been the custom of the Senate to refer all ap-pointments connected with the collection of the revenue to the Committee on Commerce, but, as Conkling is Chairman of this Committee, be taken. Should they be referred to a committee which will report them back favorably, they

committee. On this reference a test vote can be taken. Should they be referred to a committee which will report them back favorably, they will undoubtedly be confirmed, as the President has many friends in the Senate on both sides of the Chamber.

THE INDIANA STATE-HOUSE.

The Commission appointed by the Indiana Legislature to prepare a design for the New State-House at Indiananopolis is here in the course of its trip throughout the country. The Commission consists of Gov. Williams, of Indiana, Isaac J. D. Nelson, Gen. Thomas Myers, and Gen. John Love, of Indiana. They are on their return trip from Hartford, where they examined the Connecticut State-House. They have examined the State-Houses at Springfield, Ill., and Lansing, Michigan. On their return they will stop at Columbus. They speak with special approbation of the State-House at Springfield. They say that they intend to agree apon a plan for the State-House which will surpass any other yet built. They will examine the plans of the National Capitol here to get what fleas they can from that. The Commission starts back to-morrow for Indianapolis. LOUISIANA.

Mr. Kellogg and his friends have created a considerable stir on the inside here by asking the Senate Committee of Privileges and Elections to inquire, among several other things committed with the Louisiana question, into the acts resorted to to secure the organization of what is known as the Nicholis Legislature and the installment and continuance in power of the Nicholis Executive. This request was laid before the Committee after considerable consultation with a number of Senators, friends of Mr. Kellogg, who, upon being asked as to what they supposed would be developed by such an inquiry, make this statement: Previous to the arrival of the Presideut's Commission in New Orleans, the Nicholis men had obtained a Senate containing a quorum of Returning-Board members, but that their Lower House lacked such a quorum. The Nicholis men had rouse the second they conting a proper the second they commission, bu

the evidence necessary to sustain their charges, and furnish the names of those who will testify to them.

TALE.

There is still considerable talk about an adjournment this week, but it does not seem as probable eyen as it did last night that such an arrangement can be effected. Speaker Randall, on Friday, asked the old Republican members of the Appropriations Committee to get together and see if they could not put the Army bill in shape to be reported to the House for passage Tuesday morning. This request might have been interpreted by those older members as an indication that they would be retained upon the Committee, but they felt delicate about undertaking any such task with the contingency that they possibly might not be appointed, and did not act upon Randall's suggestion. Several of the Democratic Senators are very carnestly working to bring about this adjournment, and they say, even have hopes, that the question of confirmations might not prevent an adjournment.

But, if there were no other obstacles, the attitude of those in both parties in the House who favor the immediate repeal of the Resumption act, or, at least, of that portion of it which relates to the date of resumption, is such as to make an adjournment without any consideration of that question extremely improbable. The indications are that those favoring this movement will unite, irrespective of party, and, if united, they undoubtedly have more than strength enough to carry all their measures. In the House they

number at least three-fourths of the Democratic party, and one-third of the Republican party, and would have absolute control of any Democratic caucus called upon the question.

THE INPLACABLES.

There are indications of more serious opposition to the confirmation of Gen. Harian as Associate Justice than had been at first supposed. Some questions have been raised as to his record in the early War days, and Senators have expressed a desire to have more information upon that subject.

SILVES.

pressed a desire to have more information upon that subject.

SILVER

Bepresentatives Ewing and Bland have both approached the Speaker to secure from him a promise of recognition to-morrow to introduce a resolution upon the silver question, and for the repeal of the Resumption act. The Speaker has not wholly committed himself to them. They believe, however, that they will be recognized. The Democrats who oppose their views will endeavor to have the entire list of States called through to-morrow for bills for reference. This would occupy the entire day, and prevent the introduction of any resolutions. The Bill Clerks predict that at least 600 bills will be introduced when the States are entire called through. If the Democrats opposed to Ewing fail to take up the time by the introduction of bills, they will move an adjournment. ESTIMATES.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen his completed an estimate of appropriations for expenditure in his office during the next fiscal, rar. They aggregate \$05,000, as axainst \$1.10,000 supropriated for the persent year, a decrease of \$346,000, or about 21 per cent.

FinneyTeam to Conconnect Consumerial.

Washington, D. C., Od. 26.—Secretary Evarta remarked last night, to a friend. "I have been compelled to change my option of the Pennsylvania Republican delex rition in Congress. I was very much mistakes in them when I asked them to select a man from their State for the English mission. I had no idea that they would go into the graveyard and resurrect a man who was not only dead, but who had been dead so long that his heir was actually in possession and enjoyment of the estate."

It is significant, as showing that the Pennsylvanians really cared very little whether Cameron was appointed, and that the selection was the result of the manipulations of the Cameronians, that they do not feel at all hurt at the fallure of the President to nominate old Simon; in point of fact, they display the utmost screnity, and say that they will not entertain any bitterness toward the President on account of any action he may see fit to take in the greatent any bitterness toward the President for naving appointed "Democrate and Rebels" to office. It is the kinese of the country by the clamor with which dissatisfied Republicans have assailed the President for naving appointed in Democrate and Rebels" to office. It is the kinese of the country of

United States is at present contemplated. There has been some discussion of the form of legislation necessary for the restoration of the destroyed models. When a case for reissue comes up, the applicant might amend the drawing and specifications, but he cannot alter the model, nor can he get a reissue, unless it is shown on the record. Much difficulty and litigation will ensue, it is thought, if inventors are permitted to refurnish their own models. The law now requires the presentation of the original models. After the fire of 1836 the Government permitted the models to be restored by inventors, simply requiring sworn evidence that it was a duplicate. Several thousand models were thus restored, and the law required that after proper authentication they should be regarded as if they were originals. A recent examination of the ruins of the burnt portions of the Patent-Office has elicited the important fact that some thousands of models can be restored sufficiently for the uses of the office. It is proposed at once to clean these and proceed to their identification. One wooden model was found in the rubbish, which had gone through the fire without even the label being destroyed.

ILLINOIS CONGRESSMEN.

THEIR POETRAITS AS PAINTED BY THEMSELVES. sional Directory is one of the manuals of Washington life. It is a microcosm of the Capitol. In it, briefly told, mainly in the language of the distinguished men themselves, can be found the autobiography of all the Senators and Representatives. The picture there given in outline lic to understand them. Every year, the com-piler of the Congressional Directory, Maj. Ben

is a sketch of their lives as they wish the public to understand them. Every year, the compiler of the Congressional Directory, Maj. Ben Perley Poore,—one of the veterans of journalism,—under the direction of the Committee on Printing, requests every Member of Congress to furnish the essential features of his biography. These sketches are restricted to the answers to a few questions. The opportunity is not to be missed by Congressmen. The compiler's pigeon-holes will illustrate the truth that brevity is not the soul of Congressional wit. Sometimes new Members take twenty pages of manuscript to answer the questions to which but a few tines of print can possibly be devoted. There are many amusing things in these little biographical sketches, but it is fair to state that the modesty of public men is sometimes quite as worthy of notice as their assurance.

There have been a great many changes in the Illinois delegation this year. The following statements show the Illinois Congressional delegation as they appear in the mirror into which they would have the public look:

RICHARD J. OGLESEY, of Decatar, was born in Oldham County, Kentucky, July 25, 1824; settled in Illinois, at Decatur, in 1836; received less than a common-school education; was a carpenter for two years; studied law in 1844, and was admitted to the Bar in 1845; erved one year in the Merican war; worked two years in the mines in California; was elected to the State Senate of Illinois in 1860, served one session, and resigned to enter the volunteer service in 1801, at the commencement of the War for the suppression of the Rebellion; was chosen Colonel, afterward appointed Brigadier-General, and in 1863 (to take rank from November, 1862) a Major-General; resigned in 1864; and was elected that year Governor of Illinois for the term which expired in January, 1869; was reelected governor of Illinois in November, 1872, entered upon the duties of his office January 13, 1873, and on the 21st of the same month was elected to the Eart March 3, 1870.

David Davis

1862; was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1860; was appointed by President Lincoln a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States in October, 1862, and served until March 5, 1877, when he resigned to take his seat as United States Senator from Illinois, having been elected the previous January, by the voice of Independents and Democrats, to succeed John A. Logan, Republican. His term will expire March 3, 1883.

Independents and Democrats, to succeed John A. Logan, Republican. His term will expire March 3, 1883.

BPRESENTATIVES.

First District.—The first six wards of the City of Chicago, thirteen townships of Cook County, and all of Du Page County.

William Aldraces. of Chicago, was born at Greenfield, N. Y.. in January. 1820; received a common-school education, with a private tutor one term in the higher branches of mathematics and surveying, and one term at an academy; was reared on a farm; taught sebool; engaged in mercantile purenits in 1846; removed to Wisconsin in 1851, and, in addition to merchandising, engaged in the manufacture of lumber, woonenware, and furniture; was for three years Superintendent of Schools; was Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors one year; was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1859; removed to Chicago in 1860, and has since been in the wholesale grocery business theze; was chosen Aldermas from the Third Ward of Chicago in the spring of 1876, and was elected to the Forty-4fith Congress as a Republican, receiving 16, 578 votes against 14, 101 votes for John R. Hoxle, Democrat.

Second District.—Part of Cook County (Wards Eight to Fifteen, inclusive, of the City of Chicago. Caurer H. Harshason, of Chicago, mas born in Fayette County, Kentncky, Feb. 15, 1825; received a classical oducation, graduating at Yale College; was elected a Cook County Commussioner in 1871, and served until December, 1874; was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14, 732 votes against 14, 000 votes for George R. Davis, Republican.

Third District.—Part of Cook County, and Lake County.

Loramy Description—Part of Cook County, and Lake County.

Residual of the control of the contr

and Rock Island Counties.

THOMAS J. HENDEMSON, of Princeton, was born at Brownsville, Haywood County, Tenn., November 29. 1824; removed to Illinois at the age of 11; received an academic education; was reared upon a farm; was elected Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of Stark County, Ill., in 1847, and served until 1849; was elected Clerk of the County Court of Stark County, and served from 1849 until 1833; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1852, and has since practiced his profession; was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1855, and 1856, and of the State Senate in 1857, 1858, and 1860; entered the Union army in 1862 as Colonel of the One-Hundred-and-Twelfth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, served until as Colonel of the One-Hundred-and-Twelfth Regi-ment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, served until the close or the War, and was brevetted Brigadier-General in January, 1885, for gallant services in the Georgia and Tennessee campaigns, especially at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864; was elected a Presidential Elector for the State-at-large on the Republican ticket in 1898; was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-fith as a Republican, receiving 15, 560 votes against 9,821 votes for Charles Dunham, Democrat.

Democrat. District.—Grundy, Kendall, La Salle, and Will Counties.

Philary C. Harns, of Morris, was born at Granby, Coun., Peb. 3, 1838, and removed with his father's family so La Salle County, Illinois, during the summer of the same year; spent the first twenty years of his life on a farm; received a collegiste education; served in the Union Army, having been commissioned successively Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel, and brevetted Brigadier-General; since the War has followed the profession of journalism, and is one of the publishers of the Morris Herald; was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress as a Republican, receiving 14, 849 votes against 13, 313 votes for Alexander Campbell, Independent.

Bighth District.—Fort, Iroquoia, Kankakee, Livingsion, Marshall, and Woodford Counties.

**Charksteury L. Bour of Lacouth his parents to illinois in April, 1834; was raised on a farm; was admitted to the Bar, and practiced law; was elected Sheriff in 1850, Clerk of the Circuit Court in 1852, and County Judge in 1857; was an officer in the Union Army from April 22, 1881, to March 24, 1886; was elected to the State Senate of Illinois in 1886; was elected to the State Senate of Illinois in 1886; was elected to the Forty-firth and the Forty-fourth Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-fifth Congress as a Republican, receiving 15, 001 votes against 12, 221 votes for George W. Parker, Democrat.

**Thooras A. Boro, of Lewisson, Ill.* was born in Adams Counties.

**Thooras A. Boro, of Lewisson, Ill.* was born in Adams Counties.

**Thooras A. Boro, of Lewisson, Ill.* was born in Adams Counties.

**Thooras A. Boro, of Lewisson, Ill.* was born in Adams Counties.

**Thooras A. Boro, of Lewisson, Ill.* was born in Adams Counties.

**Thooras A. Boro, of Lewisson, Ill.* was born in Adams Counties.

**Thooras A. Boro, of Lewisson, Ill.* was born in General Properties of the Forty-fifth Congress as a Republican, receiving 17, 020 votes against 12, 210 votes for G. A. Wilson, Democrat, and fra for the March March March Ma

land. Bdgar, Effingham, Jaspar, Lawrence, Monitrie, and Shelby Counties.

JOHN R. EDEN, of Snillvan, was elected to the Forty-third and the Forty-fourth Congresses, and was re-elected to the Forty-fifth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 18, 714 votes acainst 13, 768 votes for George D. Chaffee, Republican.

Statenth District.—Bond, Clay, Clinton, Payette, Marion, Montgomery, and Washington Counties.

votes for George D. Chaffee, Republican.

Sizieenth District.—Bond. Clay. Clinton, Payette, Marion, Montgomery, and Washington Counties.

WILLIAM A. J. SPARKS, of Carlyle, was born near New Albany. Ind. Nov. 19, 1828; his parents removed to Illinois in 1836, and shortly thereafter died; he, in early boyhood, dependent upon his own exertions, labored on a farm, and at intervals attended country schools, subsequently tanght school, and graduated at McKendree College. Illinois, in 1850; studied law, was admitted to the Bar in 1851, and has since practiced, except when engaged in official duties; was appointed by President Pierce, in 1853, United States Land Receiver for the Edwardsville (Ill.) Land Office, and held that office until 1855; was elected Presidential Elector in 1856; was elected to the State House of Representatives of Illinois in 1856 and '57, and to the State Senate, from the Fourth Senatorial District, 1863 and '84; was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention at New York, in 1868; was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, and was re-elected to the Cruit Countres.

WILLIAN R. Morrison, of Waterloo, was born in Monroe County, Illinois, Sept. 14, 1825; was educated in the common schools and at McKendree College, Illingis; is a lawyer by profession; was Clerk of the Circuit Court; was four terms a member and one term Speaker of the Illinons Hone of Representatives; was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 17, 036 votes, against 13, 029 votes for Heary S. Baker, Ropublican.

Eghteenth District.—Alexander, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Union, and Williamson Counties.

WILLIAM Hartzell. of Chester, was born in Stark County, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1837; removed with his parents to Illinois in 1846, and thence to the then Republic

votes against 14, 671 votes for B. L. Wiley, Republican.

Nineteenth District.—Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Richland, Saline, Waosab, Wayne, and White Counties.

RICHARD W. Townshish, of Shiswheetown, was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, April 30, 1840; came to Washington City ween 10 years of age, and was there educated at public and private schools: removed to Illinois in 1858; taught school in Fayette County; studied law with S. S. Marshall at McLeansboro', was admitted to the Bar in 1802, and has since practiced; was Cierk of the Circuit Court of Hamilton County 1863: '88; was Procecuting Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial Circuit 1868-'72; removed in 1873 from McLeansboro' to Shawneetown, where he was an officer of the Gallatin National Bank; was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois 1864, 1865, 1874, and 1875; was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1872; and was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress

FIRES.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 23.—At an early hour this morning the cooper-shops of D. D. Moore, on Forty-eighth street, together with the facon Forty-eighth street, together with the factory, were totally destroyed. Loss, \$20,000; no insurance. A few minutes later fire broke out in Cliff street, where a stable which had been fired was totally destroyed. About twenty minutes after another fire was discovered in Clapcy's coopershop in Mulberry alley, and the shop and its contents were entirely destroyed. Loss about \$2,000. The fires were all incendiary, and it is believed that an organized effort was made by some one to burn the city. A man named James Melvin was arrested for attempting to fire a house on Locust street, and is now in custody.

afternoon was caused by the burning of an empty barn on the North Pier, the property of the W. B. Ogden estate. Damage, \$50.

The alarm from Box 46 at 2:45 yesterday

water.

A still alarm to Engine No. 18 at 7:10 last evening was caused by the discovery of fire in Charles H. Patchell's silver-plating shop in Couch place, between Clark and Dearborn streets. No damage.

AT KALAMAZOO. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 27.—This morning at 5 o'clock, the residence of the Rev. Frank liussell, pastor of the Congregational Church of this place, was burned to the ground. The this place, was burned to the ground. The building burned so rapidly, and was so far gone when the alarm was given, that none of the furniture could be removed,—the family with difficulty escaping with their lives. Mr. Russell lost his entire library and collection of sermons. The loss occasioned by the fire is \$5,000, on which there is an insurance of \$3,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 28.—The Galt House at Hamilton, O., burned this morning. Loss, \$4,000; fully insured.

THE MONEY POWER.

An Important Scheme in Which It Is at Present Engaged. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The formation is announced of a new syndicate to buy up the de-faulted bends of the Southern, and it is said of nounced of a new syndicate to buy up the defaulted bonds of the Southern, and it is said of some of the Western States, then to sue for their value. Ex-Secretary McCulloch, Drexel, Morgan & Co., L. Von Hoffman & Co., the First National Bank, Winslow, Lanier & Co., and John J. McKinnon, are interested in the scheme, which has been submitted already to Judah P. Benjamin, of London, and other foreign bankers. The firms say frankly that the object of the syndicate is not philanthropic, but to make money. A large amount of the repudiated bonds are held by the gentlemen named. The syndicate propose to interest itself in State bonds to the amount of about two hundred millions, and in county, city, and town debts some \$300,000,000 more. Bills must be passed in the several State Legislatures, when work can begin; and the Funding Association of the United States has been formed to secure this legislation. The syndicate will offer to fund all bonds bearing interest at 8 and 10 per cent, at 4 and 6 per cent. The bills to secure payment of interest will compel States, counties, and cities to keep their promisess and will be presented in Florida, Alabami, Arkansas, Louisians, North and South Carloina, Mississippl, Texas, and Virginia. Provisions are also made to cover any difficulty arising in tax collection. An attempt four years ago to establish a similar syndicate failed for want of capital. The Governors of some of the States express themselves in favor of the plan, which is considered certain to be carried out.

SENATOR MORTON'S CONDITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 28.—Senator Morton has passed a very sick day, and seems to be failing rather than improving. His mind loses none of its activity, but it is noticeable that he exhibits less interest to affairs generally than he did a week ago.

To the Western Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 28.—The condition of Senator Morton is not so hopeful as it has been for a week past. His stomach has retained nothing taken into it for the past twenty-four hours, and, as a consequence, he has grown weaker. He has been kept up, in fact, by the administration of opiates and nutritions aids by the hypodermic process. His attending phostician, Dr. Thompson, does not think there is any probability of his immediate death. It is evident be cannot last long unless there is a change in the condition of his stomach.

ERIE, Ps., Oct. 28.—The charred remains of Mrs. McCullough were found in the debris of the dwelling burned here this morning. She had been intoxicated the evening previous, and was alone in the house, the other members of the family being off visiting.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

GREAT | EXPECTATIONS.

Capt. Folingsby's Extraordinary Scheme to Realize \$5,000,000.

Story of the Burning of the Spanish Galleon San Pedro Alcantara.

The Enormous Treasure Which She Carried Still on the Ocean-Bed.

Various Expeditions Which Have Visited the Enchanted Spot.

A New York Company Just About Ready to Go Down in Ships.

The Government of Venezuela Grants the Right to Trifle with the Hermaids.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.
NEW YOUR, Oct. 28.—A treasure-hunting expedition now being organized in this city and to start during the coming month, has for its object the acquisition of a long-hidden store of wealth, by comparison with the magnitude of significance. For more than sixty years the waves and sands of the Spanish main have concealed in one spot over \$6,000,000 in gold and silver coin, rich jewels, ingots of bullion, and massive plate of the precious metals, the freight once of one of Spain's men-of-war,

Several attempts, says the Times, each attended with more or less success, have been made for the recovery of the treasure, but the suins fished out of the deep have been exceedingly small in proportion to the enormous wealth remaining. Now, it is believed by the projectors of the present enterprise, the time has come when patience, skill, and the appliance for submarine exploration invented in late years, will reap their rich reward in reclaiming these long lost millions. The San Pedro was dispatched from Spain as a convoy in 1815, with 1,300 men and \$3,000,000 of silver on board to recruit the navy and land forces. When Venezucruit the navy and land forces. When Venezu-ela was reached a revolution was in progress, and the citizens, thinking their property unsafe, TRANSPERRED IT TO THE SAN FEDEO.

TRANSPERRED IT TO THE SAN PEDEO.

The vessel, after various fortunes and the securing of other treasure, footing up a grand total of \$6,000,000, caught fire during a revel and was destroyed totally by the bursting of the magazine. A thousand men perished, and the treasure sank in the ocean. In 1816, Capt. Goodrich, of Newburyport, Mass., visited the scene of the wreck, one mile from the Island of Cuagua, and with the aid of a wooden bell constructed by himself, succeeded in securing \$30,000 in silver. In 1845 a company was organized in Baltimore for the purpose of seeking the lost treasure of the San Pedro Alcantars. A fore-and-aft schooner with a small force of men was sent down to Cuagua, but, owing to lack of diving apparatus, the attempt proved a failure.

A PEW MONTHS LATER, in the same year, another expedition was sent out by this Company, Capt. Blumy in command. The search was prosecuted under an agreement with the Venezuelan Government. Blair, the well-known diver, had the supervision of the work, and employed the best appliances for submarine explorations known at that time. During the first three months quantities of morning was caused by the discovery of a fire in the tea-store of Horace Meech, No. 256 State street. The building is owned by Miss Suow, and was damaged to the extent of about \$50. The stock was partially damaged by fire and some distance by the magraging. The vessel was some distance by the magraging. The vessel was some distance by the magazine. The vessel was anchored in another place. The first time the diving bell went down on the new ground \$750 in silver were picked up in but a little over two hours.

continued so well that, in six months about \$200,000 in silver coin had been recovered. Then the major portion of the divers and crew having possessed themselves of such portion of the treasure as they could secrete, were seized with an irresistible longing to get ashore and spend their wealth. One night they stole a boat, and, laden with the silver they had secreted from the officers of the expedition, act sail for La Guayra; but their triumph was short-lived, for, almost immediately upos arriving there, they were arrested at the instance of Mr. Royal Phelps, then Acting Consul at that port. The remainder of the party returned with the Frances Emma to Relitinore, having been unable to pursue the explorations for want of divers.

In 1858

Capt. Nicholas Town recovered \$28,000. Each of those sums was in silver. A few years later some search was made by a treasure-seeking company formed in Providence, R. I., but, their explorations being confined to the immediate vicinity of the wreck, were unsuccessful, as the earlier operations of the Baltimore Company in the same spot had been. In April last, Capt. J. H. Follmany went from San Francisco to venezue to cotain Governmental permission to search for the lost millious, previous permits to that effect having expired by limitation.

HE EFFECTED A CONTRACT whereby, in consideration of the payment of 5 per cent on all sums be may recover, he is granted the exclusive right to drag, dredge, and dive for the sunken treasure for the period of six years. Armed with this contract, Capt. Folingsby rend on the company in the ampley of the lost inguly arrived in New York in the latter part of July lest, and since has been quietly perfecting here the organization of an expedition for the thorough and exhaustive exploration of all the ocean bed over which the treasure might have been existed by the apploach, but simply tossed ways to a greater distance than seekers have hitherto demend it worth while to go from the were in the since the contraction of and not averaging more than e

under these two souls, and bear them away from frivolity to a turilling eloquence on behalf of man. Thus, all earth is full of the battle between motives; and now, the ignoble purpose falls, and the noble mounts the throne; and again, the unworthy triumphs, and all grandeur bites the dust. Thus "faith in Christ" rises and sinks, not only in the individual soul, but in the age or the generation. No Church can say "! I have this faith," for, perfect although the creed may be, yet one generation of andent money-worship, or sin-

for, perfect although the croed may be, yet one generation of ardent money-worship, or sinworship, or pleasure-worship, will make a correct creed as valueless as to salvation as a correct table of weights and measures would be valueless to save a soul or a State. As there were powerful but foolish hands holding back the two philanthropists in their early years, restraining their minds and heaven-born instincts, so there are foes in every age which retard Faith, or triends to lead her forward. In our day this faith in Carist shows the absence of some powers.

or triends to lead her forward. In our day this faith in Corist shows the absence of some powerful alities. The age is not as religious as it was when men were persecuted for the Lord's cause. Terrible as were the persecutions which followed the disciples, yet they show how deeply religious was all public thought and sentiment. The state, the home, the porch of billosophy, the retreat of the poet, were all filled with the spirit of religion. The architecture was religious, the painting religious.

ligious climate enveloped all states and souls for more than a thousand years. In that period it was easy to liye or die for Christ. Any word from the Bible was omnipotent. It transcended all law. Hence it was that a man like Sérvetus, or Cranmer, or Thomas More was hurried off to the death because they contradicted the supposed foundations of society. But that world which once sang, and prayed, and debated, and which crowned or dethroned Kings from religious considerations, passed slowly out of that parallel of zeal, and even fanaticism, and passed into that arc of the cycle where industry, and liberty, and jearning, and riches changed the motives of mankind. As our earth rushes forward, and now enters a region which make her flowers spring up and her birds sing, and then rolls onward to where the cold winds blight every leaf and silence the murmuring fountains, so the moral world passes on in a more impassive circle, and passes now through the hymns of the choirs and organs and even an army of praying saints, and then emerges into a zone where science, and inventions, and skepticism embarrass the intellect and divide the heart. In our day Galileo would indeed have taught a truer astronomy, but he would not have laid his clasped hands upon the Holy Evangelists. Thus if you reflect for a moment you will perceive that some of the friends of Faith which crowned her from Paul to Luther are absent to-day, and the coronation, if it proceeds at all, must come by

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Industrial Central Committee Make a Heap Talk About Purging Their Ticket.

They Could Stand Almost Anything but Lieb - Their / Proposed Changes.

Italian Republicans Heet and Ire Favored with the Presence of One of Lieb's Clerks.

Various and Sundry Letters, Notes, and Items with Reference to the Campaign.

THE INDUSTRIALS IN ARMS.

The Workingmen's Industrial Central Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the headquarters, corner of LaSalle and Adams streets. Thomas Kavanaugh occupied the hair, and W. F. Hartney was at his post as Secretary. There were about thirty-five mem

Mr. LeBuy asked the object of the meeting. The Chair stated that at the last meeting resolution was passed excluding outsiders. He wanted to know if that was to be enforced.

Several members wanted it reconsidered.

Mr. McGilvray moved that the rule be suspended during this session, so long as outsiders behaved themselves.

Mr. Carroll rose to a point of order, that an objection to a reconsideration had been made before the motion was put. The Chair sustained

the point of order.

Mr. McGilvray insisted upon his motion being taken cognizance of.

The Chair decided that he could not recognize

the motion until the rule was in force. The outsiders were then invited to leave. They left. After another roll-call had been made cretary Hartney asked why the meeting was

Mr. David stated that the meeting was called

Mr. David stated that the meeting was called because a great deal of objection had been made to the meeting held Thursday night last, and to see what action should be taken to harmonize the differences and elect their ticket.

Mr. Conlin stated that committees representing, or pretending to represent, the Industrial party, had held conferences with committees of other parties. These committees were acting without authority, and he wanted the Committee got together to see if something could not be done to heal the differences.

Mr. McGilvray thought that this was a time for work to effect the salvation of the party.

The Chair stated what he considered to be a yeall for a special meeting.

The Chair stated what he considered to be a call for a special meeting.

Robert Lahey stated why ne had attended the Democratic meeting at the Palmer House Friday night last, which was to insist that they but the Workingmen's candidates on their ticket. He had been in favor of "collision," with the Democratic party. He thought that the Democratic party would do anything which the Workingman's party demanded. If that was treason, he was guilty of it.

Mr. McGilvray insisted upon his motion to admit outsiders.

Mr. P. Kerns moved to lay the motion on the table. They wanted no riot.

A vote was taken on Mr. Kerns' motion, which was lost by the Chair casting the deciding ballot, the vote being a tie.

which was lost by the Chair casting and decaming ballot, the vote being a tie.

The question of admitting outsiders, excepting the members of the press, was discussed further at considerable length, one-half of the composed to being controlled by a mob of scalawags who would only create disorder, if they were idmitted.

dmitted.

Mr. McGilvray's motion was then put, and lost by a vote of 15 to 19.

The outsiders sent in a petition for admittance and promised to maintain order.

A communication was received from C. G. Dixon, objecting to Sunday meetings.

Mr. Lahey was in favor of adjourning till this evening, when the regular meeting would be

put and then withdrawn.

A queer wrangle was carried on which had
absolutely no connection with the business of
the meeting, which was the purging of the The Chair decided that the purging of the ticket could only be done at the meeting to-

The Chair decided that the purging of the ticket could only be done at the meeting tonight.

Mr. Kerus was present to back the Workingmen's ticket as nominated at Wednesday's Convention, and he opposed the forming a combination with the Greenbackers. He wanted Lynch and Lieb stuck to, and was opposed to putting Wallace and Benedict in their places.

Mr. Donowan was opposed to Lieb, who might be a friend of the Workingmen in general, and who might be a good man, who paid men \$2 a day, and who allowed a man with a dirty shirt to collect \$2 a day additional, as he had seen charged in The TRIBUNE.

Mr. Handley was in favor of swallowing the ticket, Lynch, Leib, and all. He was opposed to making a change in favor of either Judge Wallace or Lieb.

The Chair stated he would tolerate no personalities and would insist on order.

Mr. Coulin made a sensible speech, in which he said that their Convention had not been the exponent of the Workingmen's party. Gen. Lieb had that Convention packed in his interest. He had carried delegates in carriages to this Committee and to the Convention. He thought that they were not holden to the action of that Convention. He called up the fact that some of the members of the Convention were on Lieb's pay-rolls.

The Chair called the gentleman to order.

Mr. Conlin said that the charges were made publicly and through the press, that men were on the Committee who were published as being on the pay-roll of Gen. Lieb during September. He presented a communication from the Fifth Ward Industrial Club, which was read. A resolution adopted stated:

This meeting regrets the dishonesty so apparent at the Convention of last Wednesday by many delegates to insist on the Central Committee is perrogative in purging the ticket of such characters as are at variance with the spirit of our platform; and that our delegates withdraw from the Committee if our reacuest be not complied with.

That our delegates insist on the cleaning of the class which any platform repudiates; and we request our delegates to ins

The communication was read and placed on file.

A letter was presented, directed to Gen. Lieb, in which he had been requested to appoint a man named Reynolds, a member of the Molders' Union, and he had done so. Mr. Lahey, therefore, insisted that Lieb was the friend of the workingmen. The communication was not received, as it had no connection with the business of the meeting.

Mr. Conlin insisted that the Fifth Ward resolution should be taken up and the Committee purged of Lieb's employes. He afterwards withdrew the motion, because there was not a full body present.

Mr. Smith moved to adjourn until this evening at 7:30 o'clock, which passed by a rising vote. There is liable to be a warm time to-night if any attempt is made to change the ticket.

THE ITALIANS. THE ITALIANS.

THEIR PREPARATION FOR THE FRAT.

A meeting of the Italian Republican Club was held yesterday in Judge Jameson's court-room. This Club was organized last fall, and yesterday was their first reunion this season. There was a pretty fair attendance of Italian citizens. The President of the Club, Mr. John Ginochio, called the meeting to order, and, ofter stating the objects of the organization, he invited Col. Roberts, who was present, to address the members.

tleman was in the employ of the County Clerk.
The gentleman declined to answer.
Col. Roberts—What is your name!
"F. Cormenti," was the reply.
The President informed the meeting that
Mr. Cormenti was one of the clerks in Lieb's.

Col. Roberts said that was another specin Col. Roberts said that was another specimen of the way Lieb was running his office for his own re-election, by sending out the men paid by the county to do the county's work to work for his (Lieb's) own personal interests.

At the conclusion of Col. Roberts' remarks, the President made a speech in Italian, and he was followed by other members of the Club, who spoke in the same language.

It was announced that a meeting of the Club would be held some day this week, the place and date to be duly announced in the papers.

IN GENERAL.

THE IRISH WILL APPLY.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—In to-day's TRIBUNE I notice an article from an "Irish Democrat" attacking the conduct of Gen. Lieb and his rabble in the late Democratic County Convention, and also propounding questions pertinent to the management of the County Clerk's office, in the way of employing Stitt, Haerting & Co. to do his dirty work at public expense. I must disa-gree with the "Irish Democrat" in regard to the employment of the gang by Mr. Lieb.
While it is undoubtedly in violation of
his oath of office to misappropriate the people's noney, yet the well-known character of the ward bummers whom he has selected to lead his horde of henchmen and the established bad re-pute of his rank and file will call from all good citizens so emphatic a " grand bounce " on elec ion day as to rid the county of the further services of honest and economical (!) Hermann Lieb. Undoubtedly the steal is as get compara-tively small, and, considering the bungling way in which the General has dealt his cards during the past week, and the hand of Jacks which he

as presented to the public from up his sleeve, he will rank with the "Heathen Chinee in tricks

he will rank with the "Heathen Chinee in tricks that are vain," but before he can effect another deal the people will bunch the cards, submit to what expenses be has put the county to in packing conventions in his interest, and think the the bill reasonable for so complete a showing up of the County Clerk's crookedness by himself and his hiretings.

Months ago charges were made against the management of the Clerk's office, and by many an investigation was demanded. We are now saved the expense of an investigation, for their actions speak louder than any committee report, and to-day the people are more fully convinced than they could have been made by any other means.

vinced than they could have been made by any other means.

Like the author of the communication referred to, I demand at the hands of my countrymen a vindication of the rightfully nominated candidate for Probate Clerk—honest Tom Kavanaugh. The irish will apply on Tuesday, Nov. 6. They will apply a hundred voting-places in Cook County, and, as sure as the sons of Erin know how to resent an insult, they will apply to Hermann Lieb, the Couvention manipulator, a political drubbing as effectual as ever was dealt to a physical antagonist with brickbat or shillialah. rickbat or shillalah. Fellow-Irishmen, the fight is upon us. Let

renow-Insimen, the light is upon us. Let us again demonstrate that we can resent an insult. Let us demonstrate that he who would sell our suffrage would rob us of our just representation, who would and has defeated one of our most respected associates, can and will be squelched.

Thomas Kavanaugh was sold out of his just pomination; was bartered away by the henchnomination; was bartered away by the hench-men of Hermann Lieb. For wherever a deputy of Lieb was Chairman of a ward delegation there was a solid vote for Reichel. And now let

us show that although he sold us out in convertion he cannot deliver us at the polls. "B'yes, up an' at 'em." A KAVANAUGH DELEGATE.

AN EXPLANATION. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—In to-day's issue of your paper a correspondent states that I am drawing he salary of a Deputy in the County Clerk's of fice. He does this in the face of the fact that he pay-rolls of that office, published in the same issue, show that for the months of June, July, August, and September I have drawn the sum total of \$6. I have done three days' work in that office, for which I ought to have received \$12, but was allowed \$6. I am not now, and never have been, a Deputy in the County Clerk's office. Respectfully,

Campaign Committee met yesterday in Parlor 43, Palmer House, Senator Miles Kehoe in the chair. Arrangements were made for a meeting of the General Campaign Committee to be held at the Palmer House club-room at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The meeting was occupied in perfecting the details of the campaign, and it was decided to make the Palmer House

pied in perfecting the details of the campaign, and it was decided to make the Palmer House the headquarters of the party. The Committee will be in session every day from 3 p. m. to 9 o'clock in the evening. The location of the headquarters of the different wards will be announced to-morrow.

SCANDINATAN DESIRES.

A delegation of Scandinavian citizens waited upon the Executive Committee of the National Workingmen's Organization yesterday, to urge that oody to place in nomination for County Commissioner from the West Side Kittle Nertson, an old citizen and a large property-holder, whose integrity is unquestioned. To back their request, the delegation presented a printed list containing the names of nearly a thousand Scandinavian voters, and stated that fully 6,000 or 8,000 votes would be east for Mr. Nerison if he was placed on the ticket. After due deliberation, the Committee decided to put Mr. Nerison on the ticket. To-morrow the full ticket will be announced. A committee of the Organization has been appointed to call upon William Floto, with a view to obtaining his consent to run upon the ticket as a candidate for County Clerk, and that gentleman's answer is forthcomic.

NORTH SIDE INDEPENDENTS.

At the last meeting of the "North Side Independent Club," a committee of seven—Peter Klein, Albert Mortensen, William Glover, John Gattrell, William Glucek, L. M. Andrews, and William Smith—was appointed to seacet from the nominations made by the other political parties a ticket to be submitteed to the poters for non-partisan support. This Committee met last night at No. 91 Kinzie street, and decided that they would await the result of the Greenback Convention of to-day, and also the adjustment of several misunderstandings which have arisen from the resignation of Mr. Adolph Schoeninger, Democratic nominee for County Commissioner, and Industrial dissatisfaction over the action of Gen. Lieb's alleged Workingmen's Convention, writes to The Tribune that he was and is not a henchman of Gen. Lieb on an employe in his offf

statements.

Mr. Thomas Kavanaugh indorses Mr. Mitchell's statements.

Mr. Thomas Kavanaugh, President of the Workingmen's Industrial party, was not present at Burdick's caucus Friday night last, and he desires to say that he had no affiliation with it whatever.

ADVENTURE WITH A LUNATIC.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 27.—A very novel, though dangerous, adventure happened to Mrs. Heber Reed, some time since, while riding near the old Union School-Building here. A party of lunatics, under the care of an attendant, were walking the street, as is the custom, when one of them suddenly broke from the ranks, jumped into the carriage of Mrs. Reed, and, seizing the lines, drove off at a rapid pace. He drove two miles south; and, when near some woods, Mrs. Reed endeavored, as she had previously, to have him alight, telling him that she would drive on and the officers would chase her, while he could take to the woods and escape. This had the desired effect, and he got out and made a few steps for the woods, when, suddenly changing his mind, he started for the carriage; but Mrs. Reed laid whip to the horse and just escaped him, She drove home as soon as possible, and met on the road many friends in search of her. The lunatic was captured the following day.

The Future of Gas.

It is doubtful whether the reign of gas will last much longer. At the present time nearly every shop in Brooklyn is lit, and brilliantly lit, with kerosene, without any disagreeable odor being perceptible; while a few months ago the authorities in the large city of Exeter, England, would not enter into new gas contracts, as they anticipated the use of electric lights, and at Bristol, England, the authorities have lately resolved to advertise for tenders for lighting the whole or part of the city otherwise than by gas, in the event of no satisfactory arrangement being come to with a gas company.

RELIGIOUS

Prof. Swing's Idea of the Meaning of the Phrase Faith in Christ.

The Emphasis Should Be Placed More Upon the Christ and Less Upon the Faith.

The Rev. John Williamson's Comments on the Mistakes of Temperance Reformers.

Dr. J. Monro Gibson's Exposition of Part of the Book of Genesis.

FAITH IN CHRIST.

Ye believe in God, believe also in Ma. John, Christ came demanding of His disciples faith in Himself. It was the popular dectrine of the hour, that they who should believe in this new King of the spiritual world would be saved.

the morning.

To find the deepest import of the phrase "Faith in Christ" would indeed be the most valuable discovery any of us could make in the religious realm. Let us not expect to do in an hour what the world has not accomplished in many centuries. Let us attempt to find only a part, but a valuable part indeed, of this in-significance. Words which are expressive of great laws or of great expriences will not permit themselves to be weighed or measured like a heap of earth or vessel of water. There is no arithmetic for uch ideas as "love," and "trust," and "faith," and "hope," and "salvation." As we can live in the universe without being able to count all its stars or to see all its microscopic wonders, so we live among words and draw happiness from their use, but we cannot fathom all their depths. Among these fugitives from analysis, one must reckon that "faith" which is said to save the soul. It had shades of meaning for Peter which it had not for a John; and to the philosopher and to the little child it comes in lifferent attires. Sometimes it means fidelity, sometimes love, sometimes simple belief, and thus, being multiform, it will not be caught and

First let us note that when the new religion came and declared a salvation by faith in Christ, the emphasis fell not upon the faith but upon the Christ. Faith was not a sudden and new instrumentality by which the soul was to be jus tified, but that this faith was to bind to Christ instead of to Moses and the Law was the new form the Hebrew world had taken. The an tithesis was not complete in the words faith and virtue, but in the large formulas, faith in Christ and faith in Moses. The faith was not the whole novelty of the era, but that that faith should pass from the patriarchs to Jesus; this was the large idea in the revolution. In the formula "be ieve in Me," the accent fell greatly on the Me, showing not a new creed of religion so much as a new ground or person of trust. There were those around Jesus who said, "We be Abraham's children," and to these came the new Gospel, a faith in a new being better than Abra-

christianity did not introduce some new Christianity did not introduce some new element into religion and spring upon the world an enigma and mystery in the term belief, but it came revealing a new object of love and obedience. One young man had believed in the "Ten Commandments," but Christ had informed him that he was offering his affections at an inadequate shrine, for the Decalogue warns away from ten sins but does not impel toward all forms of virtue. That law did not tell the voting man that he must love the poor. toward all forms of virtue. That law did not tell the yoting man that he must love the poor, the ignorant, the sinful, and follow them all days and years to bless them, but it only commanded him not to kill any one, or cheat any one, or break the Sabbath. Any heart limiting itself to that group of ideas would lead only a semi-virtuous life, and would leak sadly that measurcless and lawless charity which will sell and give the gold to the poor. Thus faith in Christ was not the dawn of a new doctrine about belief but about the person or thing to be believed. All faith had been a step toward salvation, but only a step compared with that higher and deeper spiritual life that would come from fidelity to Christ. Paul had cherished an unbounded faith in the Hebrew modes of virtue and shapes of action, and his

modes of virtue and single on actuots, and may faith was saving him from many a sin. He was conscientious, zealous, strong, but his fidelity was working in a bad cause. He was fike the mistaken soldier of a Napoleon or a Caesar, eager to fight and die from the suppositiot that he was planting liberty or civilization, whereas he was dying to feed a reckless ambition. In meeting that vision of Jesus, Paul's faith did not change it solpect, and in place of the red flag of Mosaism he raised the white love-banner of Jesus Christ.

This faith in Christ comes to us therefore with its accent of the Christ and not on the faith. Paith has no superstitious or mysterious quality, but the Christ contains amazing elements compared with other objects of beilef and service, and herein lies the distinctive character of the doctrin.

Faith hence deals in a person rather than in a system of philosophy. It stands for life inspired by a person, and not for a life wedded to certain forms of Christian thought, and hence devotion to a form of theology or of ecclesianticism, or to an organization, can never form a part of that faith which leads man along toward salvation. To suppose that a Christian must believe just such a statement of ideas, Protestant or Catholic, or Calvinian or Arminian, was the fatal error of the past, and is the decaying error of the piece. The assemblages of proposition and inference are breaking error of the piece. The assemblages of proposition and inference are breaking error of the piece. The assemblages of proposition and farter and a control of the part of the personure of Jesus himself the assembled dograms of the middle and more recent ages active and retreat as staves separate or bow in humility when the king appears, or as clouds scatter when the sun's charity that is mall, and hopelessly greater than a system that is partly false. In presence of Jesus himself the assembled dograms of the middle and more recent ages eacher and retreat as always sense that has heady of the personal forms. The personal

but he would not have laid his clasped hands upon the Holy Evangelists. Thus if you reflect for a moment you will perceive that some of the friends of Faith which crowned her from Paul to Luther are absent to-day, and the coronation, if it proceeds at all, must come by other hands.

To know the disease is a first step toward its cure. Society was once born into the Christian belief. Men accepted of Christ as they accepted of their mother. An infidel was a monster that must be sain. But now we are for the most had been allowed the form of the world, and not into the Church, and we must enter the fold by an individual action. This is a great change. The father and mother are almost silent toward their children. Once when the young reached the 15th year they presented themselves at the altar to receive the sacred rite of confirmation. But the young have become individualized, and each one by his own act seeks the situation we must all meet. Custom having failed, individual reason must come to our rescue. But in this method there is a higher notleness than in the one which has passed away. To have his mother carry him to the sanctuary sets man before us in a beautiful light, but to seek God by way of our own meditation is far grander. Civin his processing the same and right grasped a great principle, and, without the help of a custom, made a vow of honor and ability, so the religious profession of to-day should be thought to be more honorable from the fact that each of these in his own name and right grasped a great principle, and, without the help of a custom, made a vow of honor and ability, so the religious profession of to-day should be thought to be more honorable from the fact that the heart must come to it only by the marble steps of argument.

All ye who are stauding in middle life and are outside the bounds of that immonse friendship which we call faith, must sit down in the chamber of meditation, and work out the problem where there is no one but you applied. The chamber of the fact has the world proper o

must find what of value there is in the Christian system. Faith will heaceforth come only by the gateway of argument. And the argument must not be that of the schoolmen who inquired into the nature of the schoolmen who inquired into the nature of the halo about the head of Christ, or whether the Son was eternally begotten, but it must be a broad survey of the Christian centuries, and of the adequacy of this Christian faith for all hours. Jesus must stand forth as a person rather than as a formula. Our own nature must be respected—a nature which asks for a Heaven and a God. The accidental must be passed by and our heart must become filled with those truths which no one can contradict,—the truths of righteousness, and penitence, and love. Christ's love for man must lie before us in all its magnificence. As the sea beats up against every shore, washing now the beautiful France and the better America, and making its music among all continents and islands, so must we see this love of Christ sweeping to and fro in the centuries, omitting no home of King or slave, but saying to all equally, "I have loved thee with an everlasting love." We need not expect a valuable faith to spring up from a study of Presbyterianism, or Methodism, or from the formulas of any sect. Upon such a base po such mighty trust can stand. The foundations of mountains are deep in the rock-riboed earth. So a faith which shall lead to salvation must rise up from those ideas which carry upon them the infinite and the impressive. One reason why the faith of many is feeble and waxes cold must be found in the fact that these persons have never seen the measurelessness of Christ, but have planted their faith in a thin ust find what of value there is in the Chris persons have never seen the measurelessness of Christ, but have planted their faith in a thir

christ, but have planted their faith in a thin soil.

Behold Christianity dealing with nations!
Behold Christianity dealing with nations!
Behold it dealing with men! Mark the lovely characters it has fashioned out of earth's poor clay! Mark how its Christ has stood for centuries the one without blemish. Note how the human family, driven by that great storm which we call death, has found peace here, and has written in the catacombs and the country churchyards that matchless inscription, "He sleeps in Jesus."

And while you are making out the great argument of this faith, while you are seeking the foundations not of a belief but of a passion, look away from the present, away from these gay and strong days, and in the future not far away behold the chamber of your own death. It is very still. Those who love you are trying to make their motions and voices soft, that they may harmonize with the solemnity of death. At last the faithful physician or nearest friend asys: "He is dying." In that hour behold the sublime foundations of this faith. The mighty words come forth, the most eloquent in all language, "I am the resurrection and the life."

ery of a continent upon weich the heart may fling itself and be at rest. The dying will not even quote their own words. They fly to the language of others, so as to get away from the limited world of self and to sail out upon the wide ocean of other mind and soul. Hence the instinct of man is to look around and ask: "Where is my God? Where is that Being who is greater and better than I?" Faith saves by, as much as it draws the man walking in the valley toward the one on the mountain. It is hence never a belief in a system, but it is a personal admiration, for enthusiasm toward Christ. So far is it from being a belief in a religious system that, beyond doubt, many a Unitarian who has believed Christ only an angel has become more Godlike than many another who has stood ready with the proofs that Jesus was the supreme Delty.—that former one making up in the imitation of Jesus what may have seemed wanting in the theological estimate.

Having seen now what this faith is,—that it is a human enthusiasm, with Jesus for its object,—let us mark what influences may come to weaken or to strengthen this noble sentiment. All public or private vices—too much devotion to gold, or to food, or drinks, or pleasure—help destroy that passion which once made heroes and martyrs. An unworthy passion will blight a noble one, and a noble one will blight an ignominious love. Story has it that Wendell Phillips was vain and trifling, fond of feastings and the drawing-room, until, in his 25th year, the condition of the slaves touched his heart. Rumor tells us that Wilberforce began life in folly, and after he had reached full manhood was "dancing at Almack's, and singing for the Prince of Walse": out a counterstream—loye for all the oppressed—was destined to flow under these two souls, and bear them away from frivoity to a tarilling eloquence on behalf of man. Thus, all earth is full of the battle between TEMPERANCE REFORMERS' MISTAKES.

SERMON BY THE REV. JOHN WILLIAMSON. The Rev. John Williamson spoke yesterda norning in the Michigan Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, the subject being "Some Mistakes of Temperance Reformers."

For whatsoever is born of God overcometh the world, and this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith. Who is he that overcometh the world but he that believeth that Jesus is the Son of God?—I st. John, v., 4-5. The speaker said he did not approach the sub-ject in any spirit of criticism or fault finding. Mistakes would happen, and there would be no accidents if there were no mistakes. This vas true of railroads and engines; by a mistake England, pride of the world, lost Columbia, pride of her crown. This was the central mis fortune of our race. Adam made the crowning mistake of all ages when he allowed his fair partner to tempt him. Abraham made mis-takes, so did Job, and other patriarchs. There was no such aristocracy in this world as the unerringly accurate. About all that intelligence and experience could do for us was to change the quality of our mistakes. Wise what in degree. No name so truly illustrious as that of Franklin lived in American history; as that of Franklin lived in American history; his verses are equal to those of Pythagoras, and yet Franklin bowed obsequiously before the French and English Courts, in violation of the simplicity of Colonial mauners at that time. Frederick the Great made a mistake when he participated in the partition of Poland; and so it went all through history.

Scientific progress was made by subduing in the present the mistakes of the past. Every step in scientific progress had been marked by mistakes. The labors of the alchemists failed to transmute the baser metals into gold, but led the way to the successful prosecution of the science of chemistry. But for the mistakes of theoretical mathematics, practical mathematics would not exist. The same was true with regard to astronomy and other sciences. The advance of every study was all filled with the spirit of religion. The architecture was religious, the painting religious, the music religious, the boetry all religious. Dante, and Tasso, and Milton gave a sacred bias to poetry for four hundred years. Science itself was compelled to shape its thought to further the interests of religion. One of the most painful scenes in history is the bicture of the venerable astronomer when, "clothed in the sackcioth of a repentant criminal, the sage fell upon his knees before the assembled cardinals, and, laying his hand inpon the Holy Evangelists, invoked the Divine aid in abjuring and detesting, and vowing never again to teach the doctrine of the earth's motion and the sun's stability." Pitiable as were the errors and folices of those times, they yet show that a religious climate enveloped all states and souls for more than a thousand years. In that period

same was true with regard to astronomy and other sciences. The advance of every study was marked by a great deal of empericism.

Temperance reformers had not made an unusual number of mistakes; fortune had not frowned upon them too severely. All success must be qualified by comparative failure. It cost just as much vital exhaustion, and took just as much time to make a mistake as to be accurate. God Almighty staid out with His reaccurate. God Almighty staid out with His re-forms to save them from ruinous mistakes, and

cost just as much time to make a mistake as to be accurate. God Almighty staid out with His reforms to save them from rulnous mistakes, and He was on the side of temperance reform. The intemperate might jeer and scoff, but the reformers would conquer by making Christians of the grog-drinkers.

The first great mistake was the want of unity of method in temperance work. Temperance workers were entirely too denominational, while, on the other hand, the saloon-keepers were bound together and worked together. There were the prohibitionists, who demanded recressive legislation or nothing. Then came the "moral 'suasion' people, who held that saloon-keepers were men, although engaged in an enormously wicked trade, and that they could be talked and prayed into discontinuing their evil traffic. There were also the "regenerationists," who sought to attain their end by converting the drinkers, believing that, conversion once had, the appetite for drink would disappear. The "educationists" promised little in the way of immediate results, but looked for an improvement in the future. Anything was better than want of unity, and any one of the foregoing plans would be better than the whole of them acting inharmoniously. It would be well it there could be International Temperance Congress to meet biennially and consult as to the best means of suppressing intemperance.

It was next to nonsense to seek to promote the cause of temperance in any other way than by promoting the cause of religion. Temperance reformers could not afford to dispense with the aid of the supernatural. Men drank because they liked drink, and to reform them the liking must be taken away by supernatural means. There could be no temperance reformers with the whole of religion.

Another mistake was in the substitution for drink of other and milder dissipations. If no other objection could be made to card-playing any billiards, they would be combemned by the company they kept and the fact that they furnished entertainment for the drinker. These concomitants of t

DR. GIBSON'S EXPOSITION OF IT.

The second of the course of Bible readings by the Rev. J. Monro Gibson was given in Farwell Hall yesterday afternoon. The main hall was well filled. Mr. Gibson announced that his subject was

was well filled.

Mr. Gibson announced that his subject was the first and second chapters of the Book of Genesis. These two chapters dwelt upon the creation of the earth, the starry spheres, man, and animals. The story gave no details, or but very few; the heavens were created, and that was all about it. If they expected to find geology in these two chapters they were very much mistaken. Theology there was plenty; geology none. The first chapter of Genesis was not history,—that is, it was not the record of an eye-witness, but simply hearsay. The first chapter of Genesis was undoubtedly written long before Moses, probably by Adam or Noah. It was a revelation given by God, and might be considered as an apocalypose, even as the revelation given to St. John in Patmos.

As to the expression "days," that undoubtedly was meant for a period, in the same way that we speak now of "the fashions of the day," "the manners of the day," St. Angustine held this view 1,300 years ago, so that the allegation that this was an evasion gotten up to shut off the geologists fell to the ground. The Book of Genesis stated expicitly that there was a beginning. The scientist and the infidel had denied this, but the Bible proved it. The Bible was datcless, and if one put in millions of years

one could never go wrong. Prof. Huxley had laughed at the word "whales" where used in the Bible. The word "whale" meant a member of the saurian family, and nothing else. The argument of Huxley therefore fell to the ground.

Man was originally created happy, independent, and free. He has now every seventh day an opportunity of drawing near to God in the beautiful institution of the Sabbath. The great spiritual lesson to learn was that God's great work was reducing chaos to order. He, who created the earth, could remove sin from the heart of man and reorganize the numan race. He saw the earth and pronounced it good, and He can look into the hearts of sinders. Man is made free and in God's image, and can resist the power of Providence. But things were looking better, and God's people looked forward to a time when all sin shall be taken away, and God shall look upon all things and pronounce them good.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

An Important Duty-Releases of Mortgage An Important Duty-Releases of Mortgage

-The English Sparrow-Best Way to Mar
ket Corn - Agricultural Lectures-State
Dairymen's Association-Rye-Bread-Prac
tical Economy-Frying Steak-Going to the

should know that he has a clear title to his real estate. A very small thing may, in the course of time, serve as a foundation upon which to set up a fraudulent claim. Deeds are frequently not recorded which form an important chai in the link; and, a time passes away, and the circumstances are forgotten, no one question the title, and all is well. Years afterward when the previous owners are dead, some question comes up, some widow or minor heirs put in a claim, and a lawsuit, with its expenses and delays, is the result. There are thousands of farmers who are not able to describe their farms by section, town, and range; and, if they were called on to do so before a court they would ignominiously fail. There are so many ways of clouding a title that the best of men are sometimes imposed on. A farm may be erroneously sold at a tax-sale, or a farm may be erroneously written and the wrong description placed on the record. It is, therefore, important to keep your tax-receipts, forever, if need be; and, in case an erroneous, judgment is found against property, not to trust some one else to have it corrected, but attend to it at once. Releases of mortgages should be to it at once. Releases of mortgages should be looked after, and a strict compliance with the law be required. There is a penalty for neglecting to release a mortgage when it has been paid; but a great many mortgagees live outside the State, and consequently are not get-at-able. While health lasts and witnesses are alive, let the matter be attended to. the matter be attended to.

While health lasts and witnesses are alive, let the matter be attended to.

ENGLISH SPARROWS.

Why is it the City Fathers do not purchase a thousand or so of English sparrows and place them in the park? Worms, and bugs, and creeping things are, to say the least, quite disagreeable.

The above query we find in a paper printed in one of our inland cities. The editor of the paper has somewhere read that the sparrow is just the bird to catch worms, and jumps to the conclusion that the bird is just what is wanted in his town. No one would suppose that the little, lively, innocent-looking brown birds, which twitter so lovingly in your city parks, and delight the children in winter by picking up crumbs, could ever become a pest equal to the Colorado grasshopper. Such, however, is the fact: and, should the sparrow in time become as pleutiful in the West as it is in England, or even around New York, the farmers may well curse the day that the bird was imported. It is one of the most voracious feeders on all kinds of grain; and, while it is true that it does eat many worms and insects, yet what difference does it make to the farmer whether his crops are destroyed by worms before they are grown, or eaten by birds afterward! Let us keep the English sparrow away from us as long as possible.

BEST WANT MO MARKET CORN.

fore they are grown, or eaten by birds afterward! Let us keep the English sparrow away from us as long as possible.

BEST WAY TO MARKET CORN.

The best way to market corn is an important question to the farmer. It will pay but very few persons, especially those living some distance from market, to gather, she it, and haul corn by the load to some raifroad-station or steamboatlanding. It will be found far more profitable to send the corn to market on four feet, in the shape of hogs or beef. Whenever it is possible to feed corn to good stock on the farm, that there is always a demand for, it will pay best. Of course, a man should use skill and judgment in feeding, as in everything else; for hardly anything will pay when poorly done.

Here we have more good advice, which, if followed to the letter, would result in such a glut of the live-stock market that it wouldn't pay to raise cattle for their hides, or hogs for their bristles. When the country produces a full crop of corn, and cattle and hogs are plentiful enough to eat it all, look out for cheap meat. That it is profitable to raise corn and haul it to market, is borne out by the best of evidence, and men make money doing it every year. It is very true that, when corn must be hauled long distances, there isn't much profit in growing it; but such cases are rare.

Agricultural Ledoures.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Illinois

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University, held some time ago, the Professor of Agriculture was instructed to perfect a plan for a course of lectures, or rather a Farmers' Institute and lectures combined, where discussion might follow each lecture, and practically tried and know what they are talking about. Prof. Mound, under whose direction the course will be held, informs us that the time has been settled upon, viz.: Jan. 14 to 18, 1878: and that several prominent agriculturists will deliver lectures, in addition to those given by the regular Professors. A full programme will be ready for distribution in a few days.

STATE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this enterprising body will be held at Elgin, Ill., on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of December. Unlike many other associations of like character, this one is eminently practical, and its members can and do avail themselves of new discoveries, which are made known at these meetings. There isn't very much poetry in butter and cheese making,—it smacks more of the necessaries of life,—and there is no field for the lecturer in which he may lef his imagination soar unfettered, as is frequently done in hortcultural and agricultural meetings, where the imagination sometimes gets so high that all sight is lost of anything which might benefit the weary tollers who have no aspirations in that direction. There is very little satisfaction in listening to windy dissertations on the poetry of farming, when the listener is anxious to know how to raise better crops, fatter hogs, and obtain better prices. The making of butter and cheese affords no occasion for such effusions, and the Illinois dairymen are singularly free from this fault. Parties who intend engaring in the business should attend the meeting, and, while there, visit some of the dairies in the vicinity.

REFERRAD.

It is stated as a fact, although we are not certain that it is so, that the people of Ireland, during the prevalence of one of the families about the year list of t

has not been done before.

FRYING STEAK.

Like Bob Ingersoll, Rural Jr. prides himself on his ability as a cook. He, however, unlike his brother-cook, makes no pretensions to a knowledge of law and divinity. He has read the eloquent orator's speech delivered at the Peoria Fair, and we must say that the Colonel made a mistake when he said that "A woman who would fry steak ought to be sent to the Penitentiary!" How, in the name of departed wood-piles, is a

woman to broll steak over a soft-coal fire, with a chimney! Yes, but the majority of farmhouse kitchen chimneys are built with the dramats wrong end up; and the farmer won't fire them the wife can't, and she has to get alongithe best way she can. We don't believe in frying steak in grease, as many do; but we do know that it can be fried and be tender and delicious, and but for the flavor imparted by burning wood, it could not be detected from the broiled article with the eyes shut. Col. Ingersoll only found fault and prescribed a penalty. Like some other reformers, he stopped right where he ought not; right in the middle of getting breakfast. The potatoes coffee are about done, the farmer wife stands holding the steak ready to fry he when off she goes to the Penitentiary! Shalwe let her go and spoll the breakfast! No-let us rescue her. Good woman, wipe the spider clean; leave no rancid 1st in its comen to burn; set it over the coals; pound your steak; then, when the spider begins to smote, spread it evenly over the bottom. The sudden scorching closes the pores, causing the live to be retained. Do not let the meat burn, in will soon loosen from the heated from them that it over and let the other side "fry." Don't fy it to death, but, when done, remove it to the platter, salt and pepper it, put on a few lumn of nice butter, and you have a dish fit for Bol Ingersoll or any other man. When the Colonel makes another speech about cookery, let him tell how to do it if he knows how, or stop bragging about his knowledge of the art. CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 27.-Every land-owner

CURRENT OPINION.

Senator Simon to Pennsylvania Bepresentatives in the Legislature: "This is my son,
Don; you will elect him to the Senate." Senator Don to Pennsylvania Representatives in Congre"This is my tather, Simon; you will present him
to be Minister to England."—Philadelphia Time (Ind.).

The Camerons threaten, of course, to le Pennsylvania be carried by the Democrats. In Heaven's name, let them make their threat good. Nothing worse could happen to the Republican party than to be successful in Pennsylvania, if this is the best she can do.—Boston Advertiser

The question that is now distarbing the Senatorial Democratic minority is whether he, Davis is to continue indefinitely his grand and isolated position as the last surviving old guard of "the old Whig" party, or whether he means presently to flop over to their or the Republican side of the chamber.—Philadelphia Inquire (Rep.). President Hayes has shown courage as well

President Hayes has shown courage as vent as discretion in asserting the convictions of the American people, and has concentrated the best elements of both parties to his moral support. He has only to go forward in the same oath, and insist to tempting friends as well as assailing foes, that he "serves his party best who serves his country best." And the country demands to be rid of the sway of the spoils. — Utica Herald (Rep.).

In spite of the great pressure upon the President it seems to be true that he has not really weakened in any material respect upon the point on which Congressmen are pressing him. He declares openly and persistently that the Civil-Service order was maturely considered by himself and Cabinet, and that it was selected as the wises measure that could be designed, and that it that he adhered to as long as this Administration shall last.—Washington Special to Boston Herald (Ind.)

It is somewhat after this fashion of figuring that they expect to beat Tamman month in New York City:

Total Apti-Tammany.....

Persons visiting Washington are struct

Persons visiting Washington are struck with the quiet unobtrusiveness of the President. His life is plain and unostentations. He is setting the example of frugality and industry. Given the highest place in the Government, he is taking care of the office, and not letting the office take care of him. As an ornamental President Mr. Haves would not be very successful, but as a useful one we feel perfectly safe in predicting that the fruits of his term of office will not be surpassed by those of any other President. Quiet and unpretentions in dress, manners, and living, President Hayes is setting office-holders an example which, if heeded, will do much to round the edges and pase the way to Civil-Service reform.—Indianapol's Journal (Rep.).

It is becoming more and more evident that the Southern idea of "reconciliation" is, that the President should confer offices on men not only Southern-born, but also ex-Rebels. The Washington correspondent of the Galveston (Pex.) New (Dem.), under date of Oct. 18, writes as follows: "The Texas Congressional delegation held a conference last night, at which it was determined that hereafter no recommendations would be indored by them for appointment under the present Administration. This decision was brought about in consequence of the evident disposition of the Administration to bestow its official favors exclusively upon pronounced Republicans or 'erring brether' of the Key stripe. It will be well, therefore, for Texans and others who aspire to Federal offices, and have been buoyed up by a hope that Hayes intends to confer recommend. It is becoming more and more evident that

The spirit of pig-headedness and perversity which Gen. Grant alleged as a reason why the Democratic party is foredomed to failure, whether it belongs to the Democratic party of not carlainy belongs to Tammany Hall. There was no occasion and the second that the second the second that th

PRESIDENT H

His Noble Efforts to Civil-Service

Why He Should Be S the People.

Opposition of the "Mach Kind of Reform

An Intelligent Iowa Sounds the Ala

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 27.—1 of human nature, it seems to more forcibly illustrated that more forcibly illustrated that attitude assumed by a portion prominent Republican political President. Hayes was nomina form which affirmed the party the Constitution and the laws, public economy and a thorong abuses existing in our Civil platform admitted, inferentially abuses existed which needed. abuses existed which needed this admission amounts to a the party had failed to exercise should have done: that it had should have done; that it had duty, and its pledge of reformecessary to secure a furty power at the hands of it the platform was an honest of intended as a delusion and a Republicans, through their repunder bonds to adhere to its players approved the hands. faith. Hayes approved the phatically announced his deflect, as far as he had power form of the Civil-Service, in callected. One of the chief a cleeted in favor of his where urged in favor of his reliance could be safely re pledge, and that the public a expect from his Administrati

expect from his Administratic complete reformation of admit Hayes was elected, and ver order intended and well cale end to one of the most glarifumediately men, who pride fineir political sagacity, who sound Republicans, who indoes assisted in drafting, the platf with the order, ridicule or de all possible modes seek to arment against it! They seem to find that the President all complete with the purpose of acquainted with the purpose as to imagine them binding they are enraged more par order, if the President be a throughly is likely to deprive ed gentlemen of the principal most of them have secured petuate their occupancy of pourust. It interferes with the hat instrument is destroyed, we them?

It is undo tedly true It is undowntedly true the sampulators as a class did no tate Hayes. They no do mite as well then, sow, that he was the same order of men as thave talked "reform" before. In positions, and had posses to thoroughly cleanse the who every abuse, if they had seri it. They never made the at drammed of making it. The atherich mine out of which the dig wealth and power. Thou the rich mine out of which the dig wealth and power. Thou ly enough the uneasiness an a large portion of their Repu though it was evident tha ranks, because of their folly corruption, were constantly by degrees, and beautifully the they did, or tried to do, they of secrificing the "machine". of sacrificing the "machine ful to them for the welfare

ful to them for the welfare sit or the country.

The greater part of the evi have grown up to their presen portions under Republican. It is the duty of the Republic out, of, if they confess their at once abandon the idea of Government. It matters not much good the party has do is entitled to all due credit always obtain it. But if it peace, give the country an he

economical Administration; obstrate, and that immedia cure the evils it has perm potency that cannot longer be inevitably go to the wall who have stood by allowed the party the perilous shoals o petency and shamefur corrupt their own virtues and paradin economy and amazing patr have for years past be more shocked and ashame fest corruption of those wo most responsible positions, a a higher and better class of in the machine managers as such change. They underst that such a change will compinto that obscurity from white the off their own class for have fortunately fafled. The now seeking to obtain the II this they do not appear, a any progress. Nothing can and dismay at finding that it their frowns or smiles, seen proper regard to his oath, the platform, and the pledges all with the most scrupulou are astounded that the occulture own indement, and that he believe that all political wis those who have led the past skill, to the very brink of all in comprehending the cuts upon the idea that, how he party, infinitely more in the political leaders sue long all they can to make. They voeiferate their have no encouraging we ure calculated to prowelfare, unless they can thing which will advance est. The President's order opposition simply because of the readiest means of lease of power, and will lea manage their own business he officers, without the officers of the readiest means of lease of power, and will lea manage their own business he officers, without the officers of the country, it seems tany regulation which will advance est. The President's order opposition simply because of the country, it seems the officers of the readiest means of lease of power, and will lea manage their own business he officers, without the officers of the country, it seems tany regulation which will of concentrated official in political action of the peop difficult to ascertain their to measures and candidate. It will now do to plead ecomparatively few, and, it trol concentrated official in political action of the peop difficult to ascer

a soft-coal fire, with a won't draw' Fix the won't draw' Fix the won't draw' Fix the ijority of farmhouse it with the draught mer won't fix them, to get alongithe best lieve in frying steak we do know that it and delicious, and, by burning wood, it and by burning wood, it is the broiled article, ingersoil only found cenalty. Like some ped right where he ped right where he ped right where he right where he ped right where he was ready to fry it. Penitentiary! Shall he breakfast! No.—d wasman, wipe the di rat in its corners coals; pound your der begins to smoke, bottom. The sudden is, causing the juice it the meat burn. It is the mea RURAL JR.

PINION. ennsylvania Repre-"This is my son,

or the Democrats. In sike their threat good, in to the Republican. In Pennsy Ivania, if to.—Boston Advertiser now disturbing the porting is whether he minitely his grand and surviving old guard of a whether he means eit or the Republican chiladelphia Inquire

pressure upon the that he has not really spect upon the points spect upon the points spect upon the clivil-Servisidared by himself and elected as the wisest grad, and that it shall a Administration shall so the spect of the clivil spect of the cl r this fashion of beat Tammany ner

hington are struck ess of the President, tations. He is setting industry. Given the cent, he is taking care the office take care of Tresident Mr. Hayes, but as a useful one dicting that he froits be surpassed by those tet and unbretentions g. President Hayes is apple which, if heeded, ges and pave the way ladianapolis Journal.

d more evident that the inciliation" is, that the loss on men not only debels. The Washing-laiveston (Tex.) News. 18, writes as follows: delegation held a contit was determined that one would be indorsed under the present Addial favors exclusively so or 'erring brethren' be well, therefore, for the to Federal offices, a hope that Hayes in-reely on Democrats in this."

liness and perversity
a a reason why the
aed to failure, whether
party or not, certainly
here was no occasion
make any deliverance
the County Convendesirable that. Tamdee or supplement the
nice. Its influence
measured by the fate
Mr. Cox. who got two measured by the fate Mr. Cox, who got two caucus of New York gh Tammany be, on position to it, while it. It behoves us to reed to put up with it of it, as soon as we superseded by someted political good.—

m, who has recently his country, was asked im in his intercurse. The lack of intercered that, if he were cetton, he would not catement; the people of persodically and the Englishman, interest in electric in politics. Continental man reely exists in the conception of nine-tie in multivorcesble by all the talk of a dipoliticians, when distes; great politician a merely personal anglishman finds our between the 'im'. Englishman finds our between the 'ins' annest Civil Service, ed solely on account and whose tenure is nything except their office will no longer tope that the voters i politics.—Hartford

resulted in the rge P. Kane to the lection of Judges by did the refusal to give ty of the wards to lection, indicated as stuffing which the sale thoroughness of purpose. Take the lection was stuffing which the see 351 more cast at the Presishant of Mr. Tilden. common to the lection was a majority that of Mr. Tilden. common to the lickets were polled. The presishant of Mr. Tilden the sewere found in Precinct of the Fifth spectation that Col. n. They had full oring reoms, in develope election was a was admitted as of Mr. W. L. inct of the Fifth look at the tally election, and a was sanited out window, whom they had everything e made the voole of say. While it was lost an unusually he returns showed. Link an unusually he returns showed than had ever bept at a Pressdential wards the vote rehundred than that cition. The colored at 6,000, abstained lets were put in the lets were put in the lets were counted for and wards there curned as polled on the registry, re thrown into the s, when the voting a some of the prempty, although a die by the Repubfused. The work particular and there thousands of votes the links of votes and the bores of the bores of the bores of the three thousands of votes.

PRESIDENT HAYES. His Noble Efforts to Reform the

Why He Should Be Sustained by the People.

Civil-Service.

Opposition of the "Machine" to Any Kind of Reform.

An Intelligent Iowa Republican Sounds the Alarm.

To the Editor of The Tribune. BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 27 .- The perversen of human nature, it seems to me, was never more forcibly illustrated than it is by the attitude assumed by a portion of the more prominent Republican politicians towards the President. Hayes was nominated on a platform which affirmed the party's adherence to the Constitution and the laws, which promised public economy and a thorough reform of all abuses existing in our Civil-Service. The platform admitted, inferentially at least, that abuses existed which needed correction, and this admission amounts to a confession that the party had failed to exercise its power as it should have done: that it had been derelict in duty, and its pledge of reform was deemed necessary to secure a further lease of power at the hands of the people.
If the platform was an honest one,—if it was not intended as a delusion and a snare,—then the Republicans, through their representatives, are under bonds to adhere to its provisions in good faith. Haves approved the platform, and em-phatically announced his determination to effect, as far as he had power, a thorough re-form of the Civil-Service, in case he should be elected. One of the chief arguments everywhere urged in favor of his election was that reliance could be safely reposed upon his piedge, and that the public might confidently expect from his Administration a speedy and

complete reformation of admitted abuses. Hayes was elected, and very soon issued an order intended and well calculated to put an immediately men, who pride themselves upon their political sagacity, who profess to be sound Republicans, who indorsed, and, perhaps, assisted in drafting, the platform, take issue with the order, ridicule or denounce it, and in all possible modes seek to array public senti-ment against it! They seem to be astonished to find that the President should be so little acquainted with the purpose of party platforms as to imagine them binding upon anybody, and as to imagine them binding upon anybody, and they are enraged more particularly because the order, if the President be allowed to execute it throughly is likely to deprive these disinterest-degentiemen of the principal means by which most of them have secured and hope to perpetuate their occupancy of positions of public trust. It interferes with the "machine." If that instrument is destroyed, what is to become of them?

It is undonotedly true that these machine It is undonotedly true that these machine annipulators as a class did not wish to nomitate Hayes. They no doubt understood guite as well then, as they do low, that he was not exactly of the same order of men as themselves. They have talked "reform" before. They had been in positions, and had possessed ample power to thoroughly cleanse the whole Civil Service of ever abuse, if they had seriously undertaken it. They never made the attempt, never even dreamed of making it. The abuses constituted the rich mine out of which they were enabled to dig wealth and power. Though they saw plainly enough the uneasiness and dissatisfaction of a large portion of their Republican supporters, though it was evident that the Republican ranks, because of their folly, or madness, or corruption, were constantly becoming "small by degrees, and beautifully less," whatever else they did, or tried to do, they never once thought of sacrificing the "machine" which was so useful to them for the welfare either of the party of the country.

or the country.

The greater part of the evils we suffer under have grown up to their present monstrous proportions under Republican Administrations. It is the duty of the Republicans to stamp them. out, or, if they confess their inability to do this, at once abandon the idea of administering the Government. It matters not to the people how much good the party has done in the people now much good the party has done in the past. It is entitled to all due credit for that, and will always obtain it. But if it cannot, in time of peace, give the country an honest, capable, and conomical Administration; if it, does not dempeace, give the country an honest, capable, and economical Administration; if it, does not demonstrate, and that immediately, its ability to care the evals it has permitted to acquire a potency that cannot longer be tolerated, it must inevitably go to the wall. While the men who have stood by the helm and allowed the party to drift into the perilous shouls of utter incompetency and shameful corruption, are extolling their own virtues and parading their pretended economy and amazing patriotism, the people have for years past become more and more shocked and ashamed over the manifest corruption of those who have occupied most responsible positions, and have demanded a higher and better class of men to fill them. The machine managers naturally oppose any such change. They understand perfectly well that such a change will compel their retirement into that obscurity from which they ought never to have emerged. They strove hard to nominate one of their own class for President. They have fortunately failed. They sought and are now seeking to obtain the mastery over Hayes. In this they do not appear, as yet, to have made any progress. Nothing can exceed their chagrin and dismay at finding that the President, despite their frowns or smiles, seems resolved to pay a proper gregard to his oath, the Constitution, the platform, and the pledges he gave to observe all with the most scrupulous good faith. They are astounded that the occupant of the White-House should have the temerity to act on his own judgment, and that he apparently does not believe that all political wisdom is engrossed by

platform, and the pledges he gave to observe all with the most scrupulous good faith. They are astounded that the occupant of the White-House should have the temerity to act on his own judgment, and that he apparently does not believe that all political wisdom is engrossed by those who have ied the party, with such signal kill, to the very brink of ruin. They utterly all in comprehending the man, who evidently its upon the idea that, however much he owes he party, infinitely more is due to the country. We need not be surprised at finding so many if the political leaders sneering at reform, and long all they can to make it an odious faire. They vociferate their own applause, but have no encouraging word for any measure calculated to promote the general welfare, unless they can also find in it something which will advance their personal interest. The President's order excites their bifter opposition simply because it will deprive them of the readiest means of perpetualing their lease of power, and will leave the people free to manage their own business of nominating public officers, without the official and officious interference of their servants conspiring to controlted public. We all know much too well how nominations of late years have been managed, and controlled in the interests of individuals, and with entire disregard of the public welfare. Those who sincerely regard the good of the country, it seems to me, must approve any regulation which will remove the incubus of concentrated official interference from the political action of the people, and make it less difficult to ascertain their real wishes both as to measures and candidates.

It will not do to plead that these officers are comparatively few, and, therefore, cannot control is open and any interesting the concentrate of the people, and make it less difficult to ascertain their real wishes both as to measures and candidates.

It will not do to plead that these officers are complishing the way on the independence of those who do attend, neglect, as t

Ambitious politicians make a point of favoring may those who are likely to subserve their individual purposes. While Congressmen have

the power to select public officers, or at least exercise it, they will, as a rule, choose those who will do most to perpetuate their own positions. The result of this seeking for official subserviency is, that men of real ability seldom obtain office, and consequently the whole Civil Service is probably as inefficient as is possible. And the further result is, that the halls of Congress are occupied by so large a proportion of men who, whatever their capacity as selfish politicians, are manifestly entirely ignorant of the first principles of statesimanship.

It is these political hucksters who how so voiferously over every attempt at reform who are determined to make it odious among the people if they can, and who mean to oppose it in any shape, though they carry down the party with them. They support or excuse as necessary and inevitable every existing abuse, and they do it because through these abuses they obtain position and influence. They know, if they know anything, that our Civil Service is the most expensive and the most inefficient of any in the world. They know it could be made as economical and the most efficient, if Congress would only determine to make it so, and act as wisdom and justice dictate. We must conclude that the majority care nothing for the public welfare in opposition to their own personal advantage. As they profit by the existing abuses, so they will do nothing to correct them. The final end of their neglect of duty must inevitably be the utter disruption of another in power which will pursue a similar course, be guilty of the same betrayal of trust, and in time reap the same disgrace and the same fate.

I think their statements can be successfully combated. If the mass of the Republicans do

betrayal of trust, and in time reap the same disgrace and the same fate.

I think their statements can be successfully combated. If the mass of the Republicans do not now support and insist upon the most thorough correction of administrative abuses they may rely upon it that they will soon be utterly without ability or opportunity. Unless there is a change, a most decided change, for the better, from the present time to the end of Hayes' Administration, it is safe to predict that the Republicans will be ousted from authority, and the country will be transferred to the tender mercies of the Democracy. What they mean no man can tell. But, much as I deplore it, its seems to me evident that the conduct of our public men conspicuously evinces not merely public men conspicuously evinces not merely folly but supreme madness. If we so barely escaped defeat at the last election, what will be the result at the next if we do not make reform .

CURRENT GOSSIP.

LEAVES OF AUTUMN. Gorgeous are the leaves autumnal Drifting o'er the grasses brown, From the trees so lately vernal

Dropping, dropping softly down Corgeous leaves of brilliant shading, Colored bright as rainbow-dyes;

Leaves whose crimson'd tints unfading Greet our ravished, ravished eyes.

he wasn't responsible for the sickly constitutions and the weak heads of the unfortunates
mentioned. So he went on with his amusement
and waxed fat and complacent, and was as
pleased as if the world were one grand menagerie gotten up for his especial benefit. Some
months ago, we regret to say, there was an 'accident—a very melancholy accident. The facetious person, prosecuting his chronic humor,
met a young lady who had been so inconsiderate
as to refuse to marry him.

"I have come, Mary," he said tragically, "to
ask you for the last time whether you will reconsider your late decision."

"I am sorry," she said gently, "but it is impossible."

"Then there is but one way!" he replied,

possible."

"Then there is but one way!" he replied, drawing his harmless pistol.

Unhappily, there had been several cases about that time of rejected lovers shooting their so-called sweethearts. Mary was quite alarmed in consequence, and started to run.

"Look out!" exclaimed the young man, scarcely able to control his laughter. "I'm going to shoot!"

He pulled the trigger, and the harmless pistol went off. The girl fell, and there was a good deal of blood in her vicinity. He rushed to her side, his eyes wild with apprehension. "I didn't mean to!" he said apologetically. "Upon my soul, I didn't know it was loaded."

"I'm Leannot believe it!" she gasped.

"It's fleaven's own truth!" he said with great earnestness.

"I cannot help it," she replied, feebly; adding with unmistakable truth, "No matter, I shall die just the same."

The jury in the case was one of the stupid ones known all over our beloved country. The pistol was a harmless one. It could not possibly have loaded itself. The young man said he didn't-load it. Nobody could tell who loaded it. It was only known that several persons had killed their alleged sweethearts under precisely the same circumstances, with the important exception that the loading of the weapon and all the attending circumstances, with the important exception that the loading of the weapon and all the attending circumstances were known to the jury. It was shown beyond question, however, that the pistol had been loaded, and that the facetious young man had fired it off, previously expressing a determination to. do so. It was enough for the stupid jury, and likewise of the proceedings.

"We shall inflict upon you a slight pleasant-ry," he said, with a broad grin. "The sentence

proceedings.

"We shall inflict upon you a slight pleasantry," he said, with a broad grin. "The sentence
of the Court is that you be hanged by the neck
until you are dead. But don't be alarmed. It

of the Court is that you be hanged by the neck until you are dead. But don't be alarmed. It is only a joke."

The Sheriff was equally happy. He read the necessary documents to the youth, as the latter stood with his neck decorated in the usual fashion, pausing to laugh, and at times nearly splitting his sides with suppressed mirth. "We shall do you up in prime order," he said pleasantly. "We shall give you something to enjoy to your dying day. There are no breakages to this," and he shook the rope merrily. "There are no way stations on this route, my son. You will go through like greased lightning, not even pausing for refreshments. You will perhaps see some of your friends; on your arrival. Please say a good word for me, will you? Tell them, if they have anything in my line that needs transacting, that I'm the man for them. Let me adjust this conveyance."

His hands shook so with laughter that he could hardly fix the rope properly; but finally the left ear of the amusing person was properly adorned,
"See here!" whimpered the doomed youth, "You act as if you were in earnest. You wouldn't kill an innocent man, would you! I think this is carrying the joke too far."

"By no means." said the happy Sheriff, winking with irresistible humor. "Not for anything in this world, my son. Can you not place confidence in me! This is a joke. Are you afraid of this scaffold and that little cord! Foolish boy! they are perfectly harmless."

He winked at a person in the background who

of this scaffold and that little cord! Foolish boy! they are perfectly harmless."

He winked at a person in the background who was chuckling silently to himself, his face wreathed with smiles. The latter responded in a lively manner, "Up she goes!" and the practical joker shot into the air like a rocket and came down like a stick.

"Beautiful, beautiful!" exclaimed the Sheriff and the bystanders, and a great roar of laughter followed, even the attending clergyman putting his head under his arm, in evident fear that otherwise he would laugh himself to death.

The body was taken down after a while and a physician, after a slight examination, pronounced the young man dead—his neck had been broken.

"What!" said the Sheriff with a start.

"Dead!" He examined the rope attentively,

and quickly added, with a look of profound as-tonishment, "I see how it is. Alas! it must have been loaded."

JAPANESE WATERING-PLACES. Correspondence Hartford Post.

Kusula is a place of perhaps 4,000 or 5,000 people, and in the busy season there are as many more visitors. From nearly a hundred springs, at the foot of the adjacent hills, the hot water, impregnated with sulphur, bursts out of the ground and unites with two streams which flow down and meet in the centre of the village. Just upon the meeting place, in the very centre of the town, where the larger of the two streams flows down a slight decline, a series of tanks have been built of wood and and stone for bathing. These are about two feet deep and ten or twelve square. The water flows into the upper tank and thence successively into the others. Formerly a large shed was built over these; but a year or so ago it was burned down and has never been rebuilt, so that these tanks are not now used for bathing. So strongly is the water impregnated with sulphur, that the whole bed of the streams, the sides and bottom of the tanks, and every pipe and ditch in which the water runs, are covered with a thick coating of yellow sulphur, while the steam is continually rising like clouds into the air and filling the whole town with a peculiar odor of sulphur till one is tempted to think that he has made an untimely entrance into the infernal regions. Around the open tanks of which I have spoken stand the hotels. They are all built, as nearly all the buildings in the country are, with wooden frames, not broad, and the interstices wattled with hamboo and plastered on the inside with plaster and on the outside with a mixture of yellow mud and chopped straw. The roofs are sometimes thatched, but more often roughly shingled or covered with pieces of bark, and on the top are laid rows of large stones to hold them down. The larger hotels are three stories high, which is a very unusual thing in Japan. There are no doors or feet deep and ten or twelve square. The water pieces of bark, and on the top are laid rows of large stones to hold them down. The larger hotels are three stories high, which is a very unusual thing in Japan. There are no doors or windows, properly speaking; but instead there are sliding screens, consisting of a light wooden sash like a window, each covered with thin, but very tough, white paper, luside, the partitions between the rooms are also paper screens, but somewhat thicker. The baths are everywhere. Wherever a little tank a couple of feet deep and from five to tenor twelve feet square can be put you find one with a stream of the hot sulphur-water pouring into it. Often the stream is made to fall from a height of six or eight feet; and there the Japanese delight to sit under the stream by the hour, letting it fall on their heads and backs. They seem impervious to heat.

At Shibed, another watering-place where there are hot springs, the hotel at which we stopped had two baths, the hot bath and the cool one. I tried the latter, and found it so hot that I could not bear to get into it. What the other was the reader can perhaps imagine. But the Japanese would go in and stay half an hour at a time and then come out looking as if they had been parpoiled, as indeed they had. The baths are

Gorgeous leaves of brilliant shading,
Colored bright as rainbow-dyes;
Leaves whose erimson'd that unfading
Greet our avisited, ravished yeas.

Autumn leaves in beauty flaming
Through the bright October air—
Counties anumbers beyond anging
Flattering, flattering everywhere.

Autumn leaves which, swirthy falling,
Scatter jewels o'er bur way—
Visions sweetifait scenes recalling,
Charished, cherabed till to-day.

Autumn blaves from tree-tops flying,
Crush we them beneath our feet;
Autumn winis their farewell sighting,
Making misloy most sweet.

THE PRACTICAL JOKE.

Rochester Democrut.

The practical joke is not to be encouraged in all cases; but we do think that a young man who departed this life in a certain city last Friday was a little too harshy punished for his amusement. The yourk person had a habit of scaring the girls and the younger children, and occasionally the older persons of his acquaintance. He would take an empty pistol, or a larger weapon of the same species, and, pointing it at the persons mentioned, would remark quilely, "Look out. I'm going to shoot you!" The foolish persons would generally run away if they could, making a most indicrons appearance. If they couldn't they would fraint, or gointo hysterics, or do something equally laughable; when the younger children is an immate of a lunatic asylum because of the fright plane good to see. Sometimes the result of his amusement was more serious than he had anticipated. One old ladly, for instance, is an immate of a lunatic asylum because of the fright plane good to see. Sometimes the result of his amusement was more serious than he had anticipated. One old ladly, for instance, is an immate of a lunatic asylum because of the fright had been so inconsiderate as to refuse to many him.

The reconsider of the sick jountitutions and the weak heads of the unfortunates and the wash tresonable for the sick jountitue of the side person of the

theatres in general, opens at 0 o'clock p. m. Besides this, there were two or three very homely singing-girls, who did not appear to have much custom. Besides the regular business of bathing, which, with its accompanying lounging, smoking, and tea-drinking, and gossip, consumes several hours of the day, there are walks to the hot-springs, which lie at the foot of the neighboring hills, visits to the temples in the vicinity, picnics, and an immense amount of good square loating. As I have said, there are no common amusements. Each party of guests keeps to itself and has its own occupations. I was much struck with the absence of young ladies, who cut so conspicuous a figure at our watering-places. Though there were several thousand visitors at Kusuta, I do not remember seeing a single young lady, and hardly a child among them. The visitors seemed to be chiefly men and old or middle-aged women.

NEW YORK CITY.

New York contains to-day hard on 1,390,000 inhabitants. For present purposes Brooklynif not all the area within five miles of the City-Hall—should be regarded as forming part of New York. Brooklyn alone contains at this present writing a population of 550,000; this, added to 1,300,000, would give New York City and Staten Island, which clearly belong to this agglomeration of population, New York, viewed as a metropolis, is the second largest city of the as a metopous, is the second of the civilized world, containing over 2,000,000 in-habitants. Thus: London, 3,489,428; New York over 2,000,000; and then Paris with 1,851,-792. The City of New York transports considera-

bly more than one-half of the total of imports bly more than one-half of the total of imports and of domestic exports for the whole country. This commerce amounted in 1874 to \$1,388,900,302, of which New York transacted \$735,493,891, or 57 per cent of the whole. During the past three years this ratio has sensibly increased, on a vastly augmented export trade. Till within a comparatively short period, the City of New York had almost a monopoly of the export trade in cereal products and provisions, as well as in their receipts from the interior. She has become the great grain centre of the world. Her grain receipts attained their highest point in 1874, viz., 107,273,158 bushels. Last year they were 95,449,242 bushels. It is believed the abundant crops of the present year will swell the total of New York grain receipts to a higher point than ever before reached.

As New York has grown in size she has likewise grown in beauty, wealth, luxury, and extravagance. We doubt if any 2,000,000 people in the world spend annually in rent, dress, and pleasures as much money as is spent by the people of this metropolis. The enormous accumulation of wealth at this centre represents a very considerable portion of the brofits of the commerce of the nation for the last twenty-five years. Of the actual amount of this wealth to-day the total valuations of real and personal estate for 1877—\$1,101,202,033—give but a feeble idea. New York millionaires have become proverbial the world over. If we take the Fifth avenue from Washington square and of domestic exports for the whole and personal estate for 1872—\$1,101,202,033—give but a 'ceble idea. New York millionaires have become proverbial the world over. If we take the Fifth avenue from Washington square to Fifty-ninth street, and mark the gradual increase in size, beauty, elegance, and interior comfort which characterizes the dwellings of the wealthy as we approach the Central Park, we can form a fair estimate of the rapid growth of the luxurious habits and expensive tastes which have made New York one of the dearest as well as one of the most charming cities in the world for that part of its population which have got hold of more than their proper share of its riches.

When, years ago, Mr. Rhinelander built the three-story brick house—in which he still lives—on the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Washington place, it was considered almost the ne plus ultra of private dwellings. Now, Mr. Fred Stevens' city chateau, on the southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street,—the last expression of a New York millionaire's town house,—ieaves it so entirely in the shade that the two houses cannot in any manner be

compared. No street in the world (except possibly in London) represents in the short space of two miles and a half anything like the enormous aggregate of wealth represented by Fifth avenue residents between Washington Square and Central Park. We give haphazard a few names:

Mr. Rhinelander. \$ 3,000,000 James Lenox 5,000,000 Marshall 0, Roberts 5,000,000 Moses Taylor 8,000,000 August Belmont 6,000,000 August Belmont 5,000,000

Moses Taylor.
August Belmont.
Robert L. and A. Stnari.
Mrs. Paran Stevens.
Amos R. Eño.
John Jacob and William Astor
Mrs. A. T. Stewart.
Pierre Lorillard.
James Kernochan
William H. Vanderbilt.
Mrs. Calvert Jones.
 James Kernochan
 2,000,000

 Wilham H. Vanderbilt
 75,000,000

 Mrs. Calvert Jones
 2,000,000

 Mrs. Mary Jones
 2,000,000

 Mr. James Gordon Bennett
 4,000,000

 Mr. Fred Stevens
 10,000,000

 Mr. Louis Lornlard
 1,000,000

for French plays and opera bouffe, and do a considerable amount of lounging, dining, and wining at Fifth-avenue clubs during the winter months. The heads of these families go down town, attend to business, administer their estates, and are constantly on the lookout for good, safe investments. Taken as a whole, New York millionaires form a peculiar feature of the New York of to-day.

QUIPS. To what trade do the negro minstrels belong? To the calkers.

Best thing to sell on the "Inn stall meant plan."-A hotel-stable.-Boston Builetin. A Cornell sophomore, on reading "Daniel Deronda," remarked that the President of Harvard was a good writer.

"We all knows," said the school-committeeman to the new teacher he was examining for her position, "tha' A, B, an' C is wowels; but

"Egyptologist" writes to know if Cleopatra did her own sewing. We can't say positively, but, from what little we remember of that ancient lady, we think if she sowed anything it was wild oats.—Hankeye. It is a common proverb, and indeed it is the creed of the Homeopathists, like. But there is one thing as to which neither Homeopathist nor Allopathist has pronounced an opinion, and that is, What cures dislike?

An exquisite leading a dog by a string founged up to the ticket-office window of a rallway-station and inquired: "Must I—aw—take a ticket for a puppy!" He was naturally both surprised and annoved when the ticket-seller answered, in a slightly-bewildered tone, after a moment's reflection: "No, you can travel as an ordinary passenger."

What a picnic would be without hornets is a What a picule would be without hornets is a matter of conjecture, as there never has been a way to find out. A hornet is not denominational; it goes to all picules. And it is a desirable adjunct. It tends to modify greediness, besides adding greatly to the general enthusiasm. Five hornets at a small table will do more to level social distinctions and to promote social intercourse than an awful disaster in a village.—Danbury News.

A correspondent tells the following story of a A correspondent tells the following story of a well-known railroad officer whose headquarters are not one thousand miles from Pittsburg: His Private Secretary found it necessary to leave home for a few days on business, and it was arranged that a young man should take his place in Mr. —'s office during his absence. The Secretary, having a kindly feeling for the young man, suggested that he had better be on The Secretary, having a kindly feeling for the young man, suggested that he had better be on hand early each morning, as his lord and master was an early riser. Our friend (who had been in the habit of going to his office about 8 a. m) made an extra effort and appeared at 7 o'clock. ready to discharge his duties. Judge of his surprise on finding that Mr. — was there before him, had already finished his mall, read the morning papers, and was about lighting his second cigar. "Well, young man," said Mr. —, "I'd like to know where you have been spending the forenoon!"—Railroad Gazette.

teach, and proclaim morality, right, when in the front seats of some churches sit men who have amassed riches by official dishonesty?" I would send my word of cheer to a great, good man, as you must be; for none but such can feelingly ask such a question with its

such an reeingry ask such a question with its import.

My word is: Don't give up! Strike sin and hypocrisy with all the force you can! There are true men and women in this land. Raise high the mirror of truth, and surely, as you raise it,

they—all who read—will imperceptably fol-low it.
Guerrillas have miserable following; but the

blast furnaces, forges, and rolling-mills in the Cleveland, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Staffordshire, and Welsh districts bear melancholy teatimony to the apparent decay of these staple branches. It is estimated that in consequence of the unprecedented stagnation in the principal trades of Sheffield alone during the past four years the migration of artisans from that town has reduced the Parliamentary list of voters by \$,000, and only last week the workmen employed in the ordnance department of Messrs. Thomas Firth & Sons received notice of dismissal, owing to the transfer of the foreign trade in steel tubes to Essen. If trustworthy statistics could be obtained from other localities in which the same descriptions of manufacture are carried on, the results would probably be found to be similarly disastrous. "Mr. Lothiam Bell is well known to be of opinion that the age of iron is approaching its close, and that steel will eventually take its place; and the object upon which the energies of that gentleman have for some time been concentrated is to produce steel from the puddling-furnace by a direct process. He candidly told his hearers at Newcastle that 'nowadays, so far as ulterior produce twere concerned, it was neither bar-iron nor pig-iron they required, but steel; and, however their interests might deceive them into the belief that malleable iron was going to retain the position it had occupied for some thousands of years, there was no doubt in his mind that steel was destined to supplant it.' It cannot be ignored that, at least as regards rails, the hulls and boilers of metal ships, and many other articles, patent facts yield increasing support to the forecast of Mr. Lothian Bell."

DANGEROUS THEORISTS.

The Chicago "Times" and Other Gold Bear Versus Sam Cary and Other Currency Watering Inflationists-Europe, Asia, and America.

"Between the two extremes, truth is miversalfound."—Buluer.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Oct. 22.—Since the Chicago Times published its rather singular article, "Can We Get Gold for Resumption?" Gen. Sam Cary, of Ohio, has made several speeches in our county; and here in our town, on the 15th inst., made a very entertaining, able, and instructive speech, of the kind, advocating at length the latest radical extreme of papermoney theorists, regardless of all specie-stand-ards. ards.

The two (the Times and Gen. Cary) may be taken as among the ablest exponents of the present financial extremes,—that is, an exclusive gold basis and an exclusive silver basis, and each in argument avoids the brink of the deep abyss on either hand, which neither the deep abyss on either hand, which neither can fathom, and which has never yet been fathomed, or safely crossed, since the beginning of time. No other people since the days of Adam ever paid to other countries an annual amount for interest so vast as we have now been paying long enough to exhaust a specie product unparalleled in history; and now, while that annual interest continues in the aggregate largely in excess of the annual goid-production, the Times insists on demonetizing silver, and resuming a specie-basis on gold exclusively, without having the gold to do it, and with no probability of an increased production, or of any sufficient importation. Having traveled its journalistic pathway until it has reached this point on a very bold cliff, overlooking a very deep and angry sea, aiready strewn with wrecks, and in which nations have sunk (for in the ruin deep and angry sea, aiready strewn with wrecks, and in which nations have sunk (for in the ruin of nations financial ruin often seems the forerunner of evils), it proceeds to answer its own question, "Can we get gold for resumption!" by pointing out, in an article of a column in length, in its issue of the 6th inst., that we can probably do so by borrowing it in England, after England has obtained it from France, after France has resumed specie-payment, and after she has succeeded in that critical change, and recovered from it, and found that she has gold to spare. After all these great changes are successfully accomplished, we are told that we can probably borrow the gold necessary to piace all the affairs and business transactions of this country on a gold basis; can probably sell plenty of interest-bearing bonds in England, and have the proceeds in gold shipped to us,—probably. Possibly, too, we might ind some charitable money-changers to whom we might even trade off some silver for gold—for a consideration; or find another Catifornia,—all very probable. —all very probable.

In spite of the mistakes, or designs, of two or

In spite of the mistakes, or designs, of two or three great nations (and some small ones imitating them), silver is at least as much the currency of the world as gold is, and so it has been from the beginning of commerce, and will be, doubtless, to the end of all human governments,—English poincies to the contrary notwithstanding. Doubtless it was deemed in England a necessary measure of their peculiar State policy.—just as was the opium war with China in 1848, and, at an earlier day, the slave-trade with her colonies, and the aimost innumerable wars and corrupt intrigues. UNMASKING VILLAINY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PERRY, Pike Co., Ill., Oct. 24.—In your daily issue of the 22d inst., editorial page, article headed "Acquitted," you say, "Why preach, promoting those policies, all arts and arms have been used monoring those policies, all arts and arms have been used monoring those prihery, desolating wars. been used,—money, bribery, desolating wars, the most fascinating women, the mightiest warriors, the ablest statesmen, the power of the press, the services of able writers, diplomatists, historians, the hiring of foreign armies, the selling the services of British armies (as in India), the violation of treaties (as that of Amiens in keeping Malta), forgery in India, and bribery everywhere. No wonder that the great prophets of antiquity saw in their visions some of the great Governments of the world in the form of beasts and monsters. Nevertheless, as the world zoes, British statesmen are great men, masters in politics and statecraft, and always faithful to their country's supposed interests, and especially to the inter-

httpocristy with all the force you can! There are tree men and women in this land. Raise high the tree of chart was desired to the tree of the tree of

in conformity with that of the New World, and a large part of the Old World,—leaving the guineas, soverigns, crowns, pounds, shillings, pence, etc., to the Mother Country.

The circulation of the Spanish-American dollar might well be made the subject of a volume. In the course of peaceful commerce, it has reached hundreds of millions of people throughout the giobe, many of whom know nothing of any British or European money. Not only this, but all the business transactions on this Coutinent, from our northern boundary to Cape Horn, are measured by it, and have been for a century. Moreover, the chance of its adoption by the world at large is better than that of any other coin-standard whatever, if our Congressmen will but consider the matter, and return to their real allegiance and fidelity to our country and people's real and just interests. And, of this prompt return, there is great, urgent, and increasing need.

this prompt return, there is great, urgent, and increasing need.

Let it not be thought that certain corrupting influences in American politics of the last half-century, that have already caused incredible loss, misery, evil, and deception, are unknown. The lion and the bear, as they are known to the hunters of to-day, are perfectly described by naturalists of a hundred years ago. So, in spite of all false issues, God's Eternal Truth is preserved in the annuls of mankind. Even the ancient Pagans made the Historic Muse immortal. Thus the elements that influence and confuse American and Transatlantic finances and politics can be detected, and specific acts of mischief discovered, add their effects understood.

chief discovered, add their effects understood.

Few, indeed, deny that, in spite of great ability shown in American national finances during
the War, since the War great errors have been
committed, the effect of which already has been
most unjust and distressing to our people, ruining millions. And the American habit of mind
leads to the opinion, with General Cary and
others, that the remedies must be radical, enormons, and aweeping. Instead of this, they are mous, and sweeping. Instead of this, they are very simple, safe, and conservative, and (the most essential) such as minety-nine-hundredths of the people can agree upon, and do now agree upon.

W. T. STACKPOLE.

STANLEY.

His Letter From Ni Sanda to Emboma, Ask-

ing for Relief.

New York Herald.

The following is the letter sent by Mr. Henry M. Stanley to the two white merchants of Emboma, the answer to which was forwarded to the United States Consular Agent and printed

boma, the answer to which was forwarded to the United States Consular Agent and printed some days ago:

VILLAGE OF NI SANDA, Aug. 6, 1877.—To day Genileman Who Speaks English at Emboma—DEAN SIR: I have arrived at this place from Zanzibar, with 115 sonls,—men, women, and children. We are now in a state of imminent stavation. We can buy nothing from the natives, for they laugh at our kinds of cloth, beads, and wire. There are no provisions in the country that may be purchased, except on market-days, and staving people cannot afford to wait for these markets. I, therefore, have made bold to dispatch three of my young men, natives of Zanzibar, with a boy named Robert Capabil, of the English mission at Zanzibar, with this letter, craving relief from you. I do not know you; but I am told there is an Englishman at Emboma, and as you are a Christian and a gentleman I beg you not to disregard my request. The boy Robert will be better able to describe our lone condition than I can tell you in this letter. We are in a state of the greatest distress; but, if your supplies arrive in time, I may be able to reach Emboma within four days. I waut 300 cloths, each four yards long, of such quality as you trade with, which is very different from that we have; but better than all would be ten or fifteen man-loads of rice or grain to fill their pinched bellies immediately, as, even with the cloths, it would require time to purchase goods, and starving people cannot wait. The supplies must arrive within two days, or I may have a fearful time of it among the dying. Of course I hold myself responsible for any expense you may incur in this business. What is wanted is immediate relief, and I pray you to nee your utmost energies to forward it at once. For myself, if you have such ittle luxuries as tea, coffee, sugar, and biscuits by you, such as one man can eagly carry, I beg you, on my own behalf, that you will send a small supply, and add to the great debt of gratitude due to you upon the timely arrival of the supplies for my people. Un

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS pairons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Division... as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Midn Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer, 154 Twenty-second-st... near Wabash-av.

154 Twenty-second-st. near Wabash-av.

8. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st. near Westofra-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Bine Island-av., corner of Haisted-st.
GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-BY T. B. BOYD, BOOM 7, 179 MADIson-st.:

\$7,000 cash—Fine 4-story and basement brick block 40x

\$000 cost \$30,000 to build; rents \$4,400 now; on
Madison-st., activeen State and Wabash-av.

\$55 per foot—Two lots, 25x10' each, east front; on
State-st., 50 feet north of Superior-st. (clear);
terms easy. This is one of the best neighborhoods
in Chicago; is the lowest price ever offered on
North Side east of Clark-st. Will sell one lot or
both.

\$3.500—a room dwelling, barn, and lot 27x190 to alley.

North Side cast of Clark et. Will sell one lot or St. 500—4-room dwelling, barn, and lot 27:190 to alley, seat front, on Prairie-av., corner Twenty-soventh-st. No. 1249; \$2,000 down, balance casy, \$500—10-room dwelling, and lot 25:190, on Monroest., cast of Haisted, No. 152; \$1,500 down, balance casy, \$1,000 cash—6-room cottage and lot 25:125, half-block from Indiana-st. cars, on Oakley-st. \$300 per foot—128:125 feet corner Polk-st. and Marsh-field-sv. \$400 per foot—128:125 feet corner Polk-st. and Marsh-field-sv. \$5,000—10-room modern brick dwelling, barn and lot, cast front, on Forrest-av., between Thirty-first. \$5,500—10-room modern brick dwelling, brick barn, lot 22:125, on Washington-st., near Wood. Bargain. POR SALE—NEW MARBLE-FEONT HOUSE, NO. 416 West Washington-st., by T. LYMAN, No. 17 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER—50-FEET FRONT. Recellent location on North Side, at very low figures. WALLER BROTHERS, 94 Washington-ST., NEAR

FOR SALE-LOTS ON SUPERIOR-ST. NEAR Western-av., for \$10 per front foot. T. LYMAN, No. 17 Fortland Block.

SUBURBAN BEAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange. 7 miles from Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalie-st. Room 4. FOR SALE - AT RAVENSWOOD, 20 MINUTES' ride from Wells-st. depot, lots 50x173½ feet for \$400 cash, by T. LYMAN, No. 17 Portland Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—\$40 PER ACRE—240-ACRE IMPROVed farm; house 10 rooms, fine orchard (all feneed),
100 acres young timber; one mile east of depot, on the
Alton & Chicago Raifroad, in Cook County, seventeen
miles from the Chicago; terms casy,
\$4,500—140-acre farm, all feneed, lasting water;
house of three rooms, 40 acres of elegant timber; the
land is elegant for farming; black loam soil; 25 miles
from Chicago, no Chicago, D. & V. Raifroad, two miles
from Chicago, on Chicago, in McHenry County, Hi.;
fire orchard, lasting water, large barn, framed dwelling, seven rooms. This ribe takes 13 head of astite, 53
sheep, 30 hogs, 30 acres of fine corn. 25 tons of hay,
farming implements, etc.; \$3,00 down, bainnes six
years at 7 per cent.

TOR SALE—CHOICE FARMING LAND IN SEVEN
best States, very cheap, 0a long time. Have good
city and suburban clear to trade for land. Address the
owner, O. J. STOUGH, 125 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

POR SALE—FARM OF 240 ACRES IN LEE COUNTY,
Lowa; close to good schools, churches, etc.; well im-COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

owner, O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

POR SALE—FARM OF 240 ACRES IN LEE COUNTY,
Iowa; close to good schools, churches, etc.; well improved; adapted for grazing or grain; large brick house;
other improvements in proportion. Address Farmers'
& Merchants' Bank, Morning Sun, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-LOT ON AVENUE BETWEEN TWEN-ty-sixth and Thirty-dinth-sts. 50 feet front, for all cash; must be a bargain; state exact location and lowest price. H 84. Tribune office. WANTED—A PEW GOOD PARMS IN ILLINOIS, IN MANTED—A PEW GOOD PARMS IN ILLINOIS, IN ILL BOARDING AND LODGING.

MEVADA HOTEL, 149 AND 150 WARASH-AV.—
First-class board and good rooms \$1.50 per days
Boarders for the winder wanted at very low rates. Windson House. 178 STATE-ST. OPPOSITE the Palmer House—Nicely-furnished rooms with board; day board, 34 per week; meals 25 cents.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM (BREAKFAST AND TEA)
by a young man in a private family; moderate
terms; references given. Address P 20, Tribune officed

MUSICAL.

MUSICALS

A FINE PIANO, BUT LITTLE USED, FOR SALE;
\$410 monthly until paid for; warranted for five
years. REED'S Temple of Music, 22 Van Bures-st,
UPRIGHT PIANOS-WARHANTED AS DURABLE
and to stand in tune as long as the best square
pranos; special prices. REED'S Temple of Music, 1.000 PIANOS AND ORGANS-FIVE YEARS'
1.000 guarantee. For cash and monthly of quarterly payments we give special prices. Call and examine before buying. Illustrated catalogues mailed free. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

LOST AND FOUND. \$20 REWARD-FOR THE RETURN OF A Scotch blich taken from 49 East Adams-st., and no questions asked. THEO B.

PERSONAL DERSONAL-WILL MRS. KATR S—K PLEASE, send to me ber address to Tribune office at once by pecial measurage? JCD, of L.

SEWING MACHINES 50 LATE IMPROVED ALL KINDS SHUTTLE machines, warranted, at half the lowest prices. Private loan office 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stales.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &co.
WANTED-A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER FOR a German wholesale house. Address for two days, P 17, Tribune office. WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 18 OR 18 YEARS cld, who is equainted with the dry-goods business (German or Scandinavian preferred), at C. SMITH & CO'S., 167 North Wells-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-50 RAILROAD LABORERS, \$1.25 PER day; 50 shovelers, \$1.50 per day; 50 coal miners; free fare; cheap tickets South, at J. H. SPERBECK & CO'S., 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE AGENTS' GUIDE, fourth year, circulation over 10,000; 3 months, 10c. JAMES P. SCOTT, 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago. WANTED-LIVE MEN AND LADIES TO SELL novelides, tricks, needles, chromos, jewelry, stationers, sewing machine supplies, etc.; the largest and cheapest house in the world for these goods; \$10 a day sure to every wide-awake person. Catalogue free. C. M. LININOTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago. WANTED-WAITER AT THE EXCHANGE RES taurant, Union Stock Yards, Apply to JOHN WANTED-MEN TO SELL NEW FOUNTAIN INK penholder; also notions chromos, etc. American Novelty Co., 186 State-st.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL AT ROCK WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL POR GENERAL housework; references required. 379 Superior-

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXperfence in an office where the hours are from 8:30
to 5 o'clock; good references; will be satisfied with
small pay. E7. Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Employment Agencies,
SITUATIONS WANTED—PAMILIES IN NEED OF
good Scandinavian or German tenale help can be
supplied at G. DUSKE'S office. 172 North Histord-st. Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED-A HEALTHY LADY WISH-es to wet nurse a child at her own home, 83 Judd-st.

TO BENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-MOST COMPLETE AND CONVENIENT new stone-front houses; parlors, dining room, and kitchen on main floor; 527 Monroe st., 112 Oakiey-st., and 401 Warnes-av., 1 keys at 360 Madison-st.; low rent. POTIWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearboar-st. South Side.

TO RENT-FINE BRICK HOUSE; DINING-ROOM.
2 pariors, and kitchen on first floor, all modern improvements, a bedrooms; good location; only \$30 per month. Large marble-front with good brick barn, \$35, Also other houses and flats. TURNER & BOND, 102 East Washington-sc.

TO RENT-BRICK DWELLING S ROOMS, NO. 296%.
I fillnois-st., with all modern improvements; possession Nov. 1, or immediate if desired. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 43 Exchange Building, 118 Washington-st.

Suburban,

O RENT—A HOUSE AT LAWNDALE, CHEAP;
also a house at South Evanston, free to good party.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-at.

TO BENT-ROOMS. South Side. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. AP-

North Side,
TO RENT-NORTH SIDE-FLAT CORNER WEBmodern improvements. Aprily to CHARLES A.
SCHMIDT, Room 17, No. 90 LaSaile-st. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-STORE NO. 241 WEST MADISON-ST.,
Thompson's Block, 25x70 opposite Carson, Piris
& Co.'s, business centre of the West Side, suitable for
any first-class business. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229
West Madison-st. YO RENT-NO. 116 SOUTH CLARK-ST., STORE
T and basement, with or without basement. Apply
to CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 43 Exchange Buffding, 116 Washington-4.

Miscellaneous TO RENT-FOR A NO. 18ALOON AND RESTAUNANT, NO. 788 Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st, being a fine 3-story and basement brick building; also, brick stable, fixtures put in by the late Mr Parker; can be bought very cheap if wanted. J. HENNY & JACOB WEIL. Room 8, No. 146 Dearborn-st.

WANTED TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-BY GENTLEMAN AND wife without children, 3 or 4 furnished from for partially furnished for light housekeeping; must have modern conveniences and be within one and a haif miles from Madison and LaSalle-sis, at a moderate rent. Address W, 152 LaSalle-sis, at a moderate rent. Address W anted-To Rent-THREE UNFURNISHED rooms suitable for light housekeeping, within one mile and a half of State and Madison-sis. Address P 18, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE-BY D. P. NEWELL, REAL Restate Agent, 188 West Madison-st.: Good business property well rented, on Blue Island-sw., will exchange for a farm or dwelling in city, clear; farm of 105 acres near Geneva Lake, to exchange for a good house and lot east of Ashland-av.; 25 rick houses on Mouroe-st., east of Ashland-av., for a farm or vacant lots, clear; lot on Madison-st. to exchange for California property; 700 acres good Kansas land, well Pocated, will exchange for improved city property, South Side professed. YO EXCHANGE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 Madison et.:

11 brick dwellings and fot 180x180 in the heart of Chicago, for good lands in Illinois, fowa, Missouri, or Texas; street cars pass them, both streets paved. Fine brick building and iot 40x100; rent, 8x, 800; on Halsted near Madison et.; want good lands.

Halsted near Madison-st.; want good lands.

Si lots and S dwellings (all clear) within two blocks of street cars. on South Side; want good lands.

Si lots and S dwellings (all clear) within two blocks of street cars. on South Side; want good farm or lands in lilinois or lows.

700-acre farm (clear).—in short, this is the best stock farm in Missouri; it is right at depot in Caldwell County; it want Chicago property (clear) or good lands in Middle, Western, or Northern Texas for stock-raising; 335, 000.

Pine 2-story brick dwelling and 2 lots on Adams-st., cast of Seeley-av.; for store-and lot on good business street; will assume some.

Nice dwelling, brick basement, good barn, and lot 198 x250 as depot in Park Ridge (clear); for any kind of merchandise.

2 acres and a core and lot on good street in city; will assume \$2,000.

35 acres, right at depot in Lombard, and good dwelling, barns, etc.; for atore and lot in city.

Fine building and lot, corner (clear), on West Washington hear Halsted-st.; rented well; want good farm in lilinois or lows, or goods.

FINANCIAL.

PINANCIAL

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 5, Established 1854.

A DVANCES ON PURNITURE AND PIANOS; ALSO on good collatersis. 151 Eandolph-st., Room 3.

A LL CASH PAID FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF State Savings bank-books at 90 Washington-st., Room 3. A State Savings bank-books at 69 Washington-si., Room 3.

CIASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Buillor Office (licensed). 39 East Madison-st. Established 1885.

F. C. COLE. NO. 144 DEARBORN-ST. HAS \$500.

F. S. 1, 500, \$2, 500, and \$5, 000 to loan at 8 per cent, three or five years, or Chicago real estate.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY in sums of \$2,000, by T. J. KINSELLA, 152 La.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, DIAMONDA, Warehouse receipts, planos, and any good collaterals. 166 East Washington-st., Room 23.

Nickels in Sums of \$2 and upwarbs Can be bad in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

DENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR Dennies Can be had in exchange for currency at the countingroom of the Tribune Company.

DENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR
Currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 23 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES
of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of
Tribune Company.

TO LOAN—AT 8 PER CENT. \$3,000 AND \$3,000
upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 35 Portland Book.

PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN AT SEVEN (7)
per cent in sums of not less than \$15,000 on the
best improved city real estate. BRYAN LATHEOP,

A STOCK OF GOODS, CONSISTING OF GENERAL all merchandies, in one of the best business towns in Nebrassa. The stand is one of the best in town, and is offered for sale by reason of the death of one of the firm. Address SOUTI & CATTLE, Saward, No. Address SCOTT & CATTLE, Seward, Neb.

TOR SALE—DAY AND NIGHT BUSINESS OTSter-house and restaurant, very centrally located,
connected with paying beer, ale, porter, and liquor bar;
oldest and well-knows stand; on account of sickness.
Address C 19, Tribune office.

TOR SALE—A TWO-STORY BOARDING-HOUSE
and saloon, containing 12 rooms; in good locality,
No. 4205 South Haisted-st., Union Stock Yards, opposite Transit House.

NEW CLEAN STOCK OF GROCERIES, FIXTURES,
and good-will of house; trade \$125 per day; reason
for selling poor health. Address B 85. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GENTLE PONY, FREE FROM VICE, unitable for children; splendid for saddle or phase ton; price \$40, Apply to CHARLES MURAY, corner Lake av. and Forty-seventh-st., Kenwood Station. mer Lake-av. and Forty-seventh-st., Kenwood Station.

WE WILL, MAKE EXTER INDUCEMENTS TO buyers for the next sixty days, to rectuce an unusually large stock of our own manufacture of pleasing and business buggles, the quality of which is unsurpassed by any in the trade. We also have in stock signatuoures, broughams, rocksways, etc., and the celeptated Concord express-wayons and trucks as most reasonable prices; also, a few good second-hand phaetons and buggles very cheap. We solicit as inspection, PENNOYEB & CO., 300 to 200 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS. A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLE.

State-st. Chicago. Orders by mail promptly state-ded.

LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLE.

A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLE.

men's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail gromptly
attended to. JONAS GELDEE, 363 State-st. attended to Jona's GRIDER, as State-st.

COCKROACHES, BED BUGS, AND MOTHS R.
Correlated by contract; varianted; article solutions examined free. A OARLEY, 180 East Variation and manuscrate sules. Asply by fetter, k, on METZLER, ROTHSCHILD & CO., & Lake-st.

BOOKS.

BOOKS.

BOOKS.

Sandard works bring grous priess; before your avour iterary see CHAPIN, co. Medicon and Destroy.

10.000 VOLUMES SKOND-HAYD BOOKS.

price: correspondes callette. "MITA" Cheep for the price; correspondes callette.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID Daily Edition, one year
Paris of a year, per month.
Bounday Adition: Literary and Religious
Double Sheet.
Saturday Edition, twelve pages.
Tri-Weekly, one year.
Paris of a year, per month.

WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID. Specimen copies sent free. nces may be made either by draft, express

delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY
Corner Madison and Dearborn sts. Chicago.
Orders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Eva
inglewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting

AMUSEMENTS.

MeVicker's Theatre. Madison street, between State and Dearboi "Pink Dominoes." Mesdames Don, Stoneali, Grana etc.: Messrs. Wheelock, Learock, Pearson, etc. Hooley's Theatre.

Haverly's Theatre.

nroe street, corner of Dearborn. Engagement onick Murray. "Escaped from Sing Sing." SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—All brethren who can are requested to meet at Orienta Hail, 122 Lasalie-st. Tuesday morning at 80 'clock a. m., to attend the funeral of our late brouser, Daniel F. Brandon. Hemberssof sister Lodges cordially invited.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY

The Chicago produce markets were slow ar steadier Saturday. Mess pora closed firm, \$14.50 for October and \$12.62% for January. Lan closed tame, at \$8.55@8.57% for October and \$8.25@8.27% for January. Meats were steady, at the per to for loose shoulders and 7%c for do short bs. Lake freights were more active and easy, at for corn to Buffalo. Whisky was unchanged, at \$1.07 per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat higher, at \$1.10 cash and \$1.04% for November. Corn closed 16 10 cash and 31 vice November. Corn closed 16 10 cash and 43%c for November. Oats closed a shade firmer, at 24%c cash and 23%c for November. Rye was firm at 53% 253%c. Barley closed %c higher, t 58%c cash and 59%c for November. Hogs wer easier, at \$4.80@5.10 for packing grades. Cattle were dull at \$2.00@5.75. Sheep were firm a \$3.00@4.50. Received in Chicago last week: 83, -844 bris flour, 478, 594 bu wheat, 535, 953 bu corn, 244, 496 bu oats, 32, 445 bu rye, 162, 425 bu barley, 61, 148 hogs, and 19, 071 cattle. There was inspepats, 10 cars rye, and 58 cars burley. Total (702 cars), 286,000 bn. One hundred dollars in gold would bay \$102.62% in greenoncks at the close.

In New York on Saturday, greenbacks ranged at 97%@97%.

News of an important battle in Armenia expected. Ismail Pasha was unsuccessful effecting a juncture with the remnants of MUKHTAR'S command, and the Russians, fresh from their recent victory, are believed to be hurrying forward to try conclusions with all that is left of the Turkish army in that vicinity. Erzeroum is panic-stricken at the prospect of being subjected to a siege and attack, and the Turkish position at Olt is threatened with assault by an advancing

It seems to be settled that the House Com nittee on Pacific Railroad is to be put to gether in the interest of the Texas Pacific subsidy. THEOCEMORTON, of Texas; is to have the second place on the Committee, and virtually the Chairmanship, as the physical disability of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS Would render him a Chairman only in name. Before entering Congress Theoremorton was tion, and, from what is known of Speaker RANDALL's intentions, there is an excellent prospect of his continuing in that capacity.

solving the political conundrum presented by the result of the elections, and it is a noticeable fact that the possibility of solution by conciliation is quite generally recognized. The Français, DE BROGLIE's mouth piece, speaks of the resignation of the Cabinet and the formation of a Ministry less inimical to the Republican majority in the Chamber as an eventuality by no means out of the question, though at the same time taking pains to explain that there is no intention of attributing to MacManon a disposition to surrender to the hostile ma jority. The Constitutionnel and Pays, Republican journals, go much further, and profess to have knowledge of the Marshal's acceptance of the resignation of his Cabinet with the request that they remain in office until his final arrangements are effected. It is even asserted that at Saturday's session of the Conneil MacManon declared his intention to enter upon the path of compromis Fourtou supported this course.

The Bloomington Pantagraph exposes the attempt of State-House-Commissioner Bay-PRIDGE to entrap the people of McLean "for" the State-House appropriation. The same Commissioner has his agents in all the counties trying to buy up the party Committees so that all the votes printed shall be "for" the State-House robbery. Of course the agents of that scheme will be active in Chicago, and it is well for both parties that they take steps to prevent such a fraud. The people have a right to vote as they please. To deal fairly is to print on all the tickets "for" the State-House appropriation, and also "against" the same, and we to each voter the choice of voting which ever way he thinks proper. Any party which consents to the fraud of print-ing its tickets "for," and thus attempts to ree the voters, may find that such a committal of the party may work disastrously. The voter has the right to vote either way, and to attempt to deny him this right will be a gross and scandalous fraud.

it must be guarded against by every possible precaution and by the utmost vi The judges of the election, the ballo and the returns will be in the hands of the County Board and the County Clerk. If go unscrutinized and unwatched, it will mat little how many votes be cast for orm ticket or how large a majority it may receive. It will be counted out and defeated. The majority of the people of Chicago and Cook County will be disfranchised after the manner in which Tammany Hall counts its candidates in and of the conspirators has since con-will be in funds to purchase them, at the cost of the United States, at the rate of \$35,000

Tenth, and it will be done again, if the ballot-boxes are not carefully watched. No matter how large a majority the Reform away and the County Ring will count its men in if the Reformers are not on the alert to prevent this corrupt job by incessant watchfulness until the count is made and declared.

Rellogs proposes to contest the validity of Sporrord's elaim to the Louisiana Senatorship by going into the question of th means by which the NICHOLLS Legislature obained a quorum of Returning-Board mem bers. He claims to be able to prove that previous to the arrival of the President's Commission, money was freely used to induce the desertion from the PACKARD House of a sufficient number of members to give the Nicholls body a quorum in both branches: and that the Commission, although having no part in the negotiations for a settlement upon this basis, by its influence in behalf of a consolidation helped to secure the result. Kellogg's friends are anxious for an opportunity to prove that about \$2,000 each for their services in adjusting the Louisiana difficulty.

The President fails to perceive any nece sary connection between the November elec-tions and his purpose to increase the efficiency of the public service by the appointment of new men to the chief Federal offices in New York City, and it is said he refuses to postpone the sending of the name to the Senate. It is probable that the action of that body on the question of reference will furnish a test of the ultimate fate of the nominations. Being connected with the collection of the revenue. they would ordinarily go to the Committee on Commerce, of which Mr. CONKLING is Chairman. In the event of such a reference it would be in his power to delay action on the nominations for several weeks by a failure to report them promptly, and it is therefore likely that an effort will be made to send them to another Committee If this effort succeeds, it will be an evidence that the President's friends are in sufficient force to confirm his nominations. The President shows no signs of weakening, and is evidently quite prepared to take things easy after discharging his share of the responsibility-that of sending to the Senate the names of men unquestionably qualified to fill the offices. It is even possible that he should neglect to "view with alarm" the spectacle of Democratic Senators helping to onfirm his nominations.

THE SURSIDY BUSINESS

There are certain uncontrover ed facts re-lating to the proposed subsidy to the Southern Pacific Railway Company which no ophistry can hide and no impudence overome. In the first place, a private corporaion, out of its own money, has already built and equipped a railroad from San Francisco to the southern extremity of California, distance of 700 miles. The same company has extended its road eastwardly, and at the close of this year will have it completed to Tucson, near the eastern boundary of Arizona, 200 miles, and it offers to complete the road through New Mexico and Texas to the Arkansas and Louisiana lines without any oond or cash subsidy whatever from the United States. If the construction of a Southern route to the Pacific is of such consequence to the Southern States as to materially affect the interests of that section, it can certainly make no difference whether the road shall be constructed by one company or the other. The Pacific Central Company has already completed, or will have road, and has built it at its own expense, and offers to build the rest of the way if Congress will not discriminate against it by givng another and a bankrupt company money out of the Treasury to build a competing road. The Texas Pacific Railroad Company has not a dollar of money, and has no credit It has only a nominal existence. It owes \$10,000,000 or more for the patches of oad it has already built. The bonds for this debt are in default for interest several years. Tom Scorr is the Company, and the Company has already contracted with a Construction Company to build the road, and Tom Scorr is the Construction Company. It is the old case over again of the Credit Mobilier, which robbed the country of \$35. 000,000 in the Union Pacific Railroad. It will be remembered that in that case the road was built for a comparatively small sum, and the whole subsidy paid by the United States was clear profit, and was handed over to the Construction Company. Why should the United States, even if southern railroad to the Pacific was a necessity, pay a subsidy of \$35,000 per mile to enable one company to build such a road when another company which has 900 miles already built is willing to build the whole without any subsidy?

Two roads are not wanted, and, if the sub sidy be granted, the two companies will unite and divide the Government subsidy between hem. The subsidy will be a direct grant. On this point we give a letter written by s entleman of this city, who is well-informed

gentleman of this city, who is well-informed on what he writes. He says: To the Estate of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—In your article in to-day's TRIBUNE on the Texas-Pacific scheme, you do not go to the bottom of the matter. I therefore give you a text for your next article, viz.: The road can be built and fully equipped, including station-houses and side-tracks, for \$20,000 per mile, or less. The "aid" asked for in the bill is \$35,000 per mile. Truly, C. B. F.

The subsidy, therefore, on its face, is a

robbery to the extent of \$15,000 a mile. The whole scheme, however, is a gross enormity. The Subsidy bill of the last session not only granted the subsidy for the whole Texas Pacific Railroad, but authorized that Company to extend its Eastern lines to New Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburg, and other points, by the purchase of railroads already in existence, and for these roads thus purchased the same subsidy was to be paid. These several railroads are all bankrupt; they are all in default; they do not earn or pay their operating expenses; their debts amount to many millions of dollars, and there is no prospect of these debts ever being paid.

This Southern Pacific Subsidy bill proposes that the Treasury shall guartee to pay the interest for forty years, on Scorr's bonds, at the rate of \$35,000 per sile, of all these bankrupt railroads in the South, to enable him to purchase them. In other words, Scorr is to purchase, say 1,200 or 1,500 miles of railway in Arkansas, Louisiana, Indian Territory, Missouri, and Mississippi, and the Government is to give him \$35,000 a mile of guaranteed bonds to enable him to do it! The subsidy is, therefore, backed by the holders of the bonds of all these bankrupt Southern railroads. The bonds and roads have now no marketable value, but if this Subsidy bill passes Scorr

likely to occur in which these roads will ever pay a cent to their creditors, and the Treasury is expected to furnish the money to buy

Our correspondent thinks THE TRIBUN does not go to the bottom of this subsidy cheme. The scheme is a fraud from top bottom. It is nothing more nor less than job to obtain from the Treasury a vast sun of money, to hang upon the Government for a century as a public debt, to bolster up a horde of bankrupt, reckless, desperate railroad speculators; to make them rich at the national cost, and erect within the Government a new corporate despotism, leading in time to a revolution such as was mildly foreshadowed in the Granger laws. The place to stop in the subsidy business is not a \$20,000 a mile, but to stop now. Not a dollar of money or credit for any corporation of any kind for any purpose.

WHAT A LOCAL BING COSTS. Just on the eve of a county election, which s contested by the taxpayers on one side, and a lot of bummers on the other who are in sympathy with the Ring that has admintered county affairs for three or four years a useful lesson may be found in the recen investigation of the Tween robberies New York. A large share of the stealing under the Tween regime was done under the name of the County Government and through its agencies. The statement of the expert who has been engaged for a couple of years in tracing down the frauds and verifying the division of the spoils, shows that the amoun actually taken from the Treasury on fraudu ent claims between the 1st of January, 1868 and the 1st of July, 1871,—three years and a half, -was \$30,000,000. A large part of the bills paid had no foundation whatever, and in no case did the services rendered or the charge made represent a genuine claim of more than 15 per cent of the amount paid. When the frands began, the bills were allowed on a basis of 45 per cent to the claimants and 55 per cent to the official Ring; gradually the Ring became more exorbitant in its demands, and exacted 60, and afterwards 65, per cent of the payments. But as the public received in value never more than 15 per cent of the amount charged, the \$30,000,000 o fraudulent claims already run down yielded \$25,000,000 to the Ring (about \$18,000,000 of it under county auspices), which was stolen outright. This statement not include large frauds as yet untraced in street openings, widenings, improvements, and other contracts, which will increase the aggregate of the robbery to \$45,000,000 or \$50,000,000. which was divided on an agreed percentage among the contractors and various official in the Ring. Of this incomprehensible sum, about \$690,000 in all has been recovered; but it has cost over \$225,000 to press the suits, so that the actual amount recovered i less than \$465,090; in other words, less than 1 per cent of the amount stolen has been paid

into the public treasury.

The experience of New York furnishes fair idea of what a Ring costs which has an undisputed control of local moneys. It is impossible to tell how much the public thieves have already stolen in Chicago; it is equally impossible to foretell how much they may steal in the future if they be not driven out of politics; but it is pretty certain that not 1 per cent of their steal ings will ever be recovered. If the County Ring have stolen a million of dollar up to this time, not \$10,000 will ever be reurned; if they steal the half-million which they want voted in bonds as an extra fund for the coming year, not \$5,000 will ever come back to the people of Chicago. So far pleted by January next, 900 miles of the as Chicago and Cook County are concerned, ceeded in reducing the City Government to the verge of bankruptcy before it was rescued from their hands, and that the same element are seeking to retain their hold upon the County Government with a view to bringing it to the same condition. The people have been abundantly warned of the existence of a Ring similar in character, though perhaps not equal in ability, to the Tweed-Sweeny combination which robbed New York of \$40,000,000. The exposures of extravagance and rascality indicate precisely the same purpose and the same methods. If this Ring, through its present agents or other agents whom they are now seeking to elect, shall be tolerated by the people, the amount of stealing will only be limited by the public resources. New York's experience, properly interpreted and applied, may save Cook County and the people of Chicago millions of dollars. It lemands the defeat of the professional bumners who, under the leadership of "Boss Lies, have run two of the conventions that have been held, and who are combining and concentrating to retain control of the county

cranch of the local Government.

A FRANK APOLOGY. gland has served to recall to the people of that country the memorable event of the rebellion which he was instrumental in suppressing, and also to revive recollections of stile attitude which the English Government and so many of the people maintained towards the North during that struggle for the existence of a republican form of government and the perpetuity of the Union of States. Now that Gen. Grant has gone, after expressing so much cordiality and friendship towards the English, several of the English papers are discussing the relations of the two countries in that memorable period with more or less of compunction for the sympathy that was then extended to the Southern Secessionists. One of them, the Sheffield Daily Telegraph, makes some remarkable concessions, and in such an open, candid manner that they are worthy of spe

cial notice.

The Telegraph affirms that the conduct of England grew out of a misconception. So long as the Southerners were in power at Washington, their attitude towards England was insufferably offensive, partly in retaliation for English sympathy with Abolitionists, and partly because the Irish vote was essential to their supremacy. Their dispatches to England were "overbearing and insolent," their public speeches "swollen with menace," and they periodically threatened war with England. All this occasioned an accumulation of natural resentment that "made itself felt during the American Rebellion, but which, through lack of information, operated against the wrong party." Says the Tele-

graph:
When the War broke out the mass of English men merely felt that they had been collectively slapped on the face in a way which had made thei check to tingle. They asked not themselves who was Madison or Polk, Pierce or Tyler, Cass of CALHOUN, HARNEY OF STEPHERS, DAVIS OF MASON SLIDELL OF YANCEY. All they knew was that

a quiet satisfaction when they heard of an uprising against the politicians installed in that seat of power. They did not pause to reflect that there had been a great event—a thorough change—at Washington, and that the new Govern ment was the one which had turned out England's ment was the one which had turned out England' persistent detractors and traditional foes. They struck in the dark and hit the wrong man. More than this, they hit that wrong man at the very time when he was doing the precise thing they had for years reproached him for not having done sooner, namely, making a determined stand against an insolent, an aggressive, and a violent slavocracy, whose unbearable arrogance and whose overbearing spirit had introduced blood into the Legislature, civil war into Kansas, and vulgar Legislature, civil war into Kansas, and vulga menace into the relations between the United itates and England. While stating the mistake they made, the

Telegraph is frank enough not to gloss over ion of those who made it. It declared that the people who cheered Mr. LAYARD in the House of Commons did not know any better. "The harm they did is patent and their self-sufficiency was equally so," but it thinks that "at this distance they may ! better able to conceive of the surprise and pain with which the Abolitionists of Free States regarded the abrupt change of front on the part of thousands of their fessed friends in this country." The Telegraph is to be credited with a vigorous tigation of its countrymen for the mis castigation of its countrymen at take they made, and is in a condition to deliver it, as it was a friend of the North during the War, and warned the Southern sympathizers of the error they were com mitting. It charges them with maligning the motives of the Northern people exaggerating their reverses, depreciating their successes, gloating over their di asters, and perverting past history and contemporary fact to induce the Euglish natio to stand by the interests of human slavery. At the same time, it is not disposed to let off the American people as altogether blameless. It thinks the latter made the first mistake "with its glorification of Irish fugitives from justice, its bombardment of Greytown, its seizure of San Juan, its bluster over the affairs of the slave-ship Creole, its affronts to our preventive squadron, its encroachments on Canadian rights, its boundary brawls, and its incendiary platforn pyrotechnics of the sort produced by Gen. Cass. Gov. Wise of Virginia, and their kin dred fire-eaters,-men who, without meaning war, talked none the less stoutly for war with England.'" Both people having made mistakes and been in the wrong, "why should they not say so and shake hands? says the Telegraph. By all means, Notwithstanding the excessive stupidity of the English mistake, and the enormous expense it in-eurred upon the North, in loss of life and treasure, by prolonging the War, we doubt whether there remains any animosity upon the part of the American people towards England on that account. While our mistakes, as enumerated by the Telegraph, have never cost England any thing except some damage to pride and some national embarassment and mortific tion, if she can forgive them, -not being mistakes of ignorance,-it would be un gracious for the Northern people to cherish any animosity towards a people who were so grossly ignorant that they did not know they were antagonizing the very people with whom they were in sympathy. They will be willing to shake hands providing they will not do it again, and the next time will exercise a little thought and common discretion

so as not to hit their own friends.

TINKERING THE FIRE-LIMITS. The ordinance introduced into the Council on Saturday last by Ald. Contains to change the fire-limits ought to be voted down at the very first opportunity, and by so overwhelming a majority as to show that there is no danger of any departure from the strict policy Chicago has adopted with regard to thorizes the erection of wooden buildings in the district lying south of Twenty-ninth street between Stewart avenue and Halsted street, and south of Twelfth street after pass ing Halsted street to the west. It include all that southwestern portion of the city which is now built up almost exclusively of wooden structures, and, instead of abating the danger from that section by the decay and demolition of the fire-traps already there, it is proposed under this ordinance to multiply these fire-traps indefinitely. Such course would be nothing more nor less than a certain preparation for another general conflagration like that of 1871. Our prevailing winds are from the southwest. It was the southwest sirocco of Oct. 9, 1871, that swept the entire city east and north of the starting-point of that fire. The only serious apprehension of a repetition of that experience arises from the large number of frame buildings located south of Twentysecond and west of Statestreet, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended since 1871 for the special protection of that district. A new tunnel extending under the city, and an independent set of water-works located at Twenty-second street and Ashland avenue, have been provided, and miles of water-pipes have been laid which the private consumption did not warrant, but which were con-structed almost solely with the purpose of furnishing an ample supply of water for fires in a section known to be particularly dangerous. The hope of a future escape from another great conflagration has been based upon the law prohibiting any addition to the shanties in that district. Under this law the present wooden structures must give

way to stone and brick as they rot or are orn and burned down. The passage of such an ordinance as is now roposed would be a severe blow at the compercial interests of Chicago, as it would afford a reasonable excuse for a new inflation of insurance rates. It is only within a year or two that Chicago has recovered its good standing among the underwriters. The insurance companie practically set out to make Chicago repay in exaggerated rates the losses they had suffered from the fire of 1871, and it was only by making the fire-limits coextensive with the city limits, by enlarging the facilities for supplying water, by increasing the size and demonstrating the efficiency of the Fire Department, that Chicago compelled them at ast to rate this city among the best risks of the world. Now that this has been accomlished, it will be supreme folly to go backwards, ruin the reputation of the city, and mpose a burden upon its commerce in the shape of enormous insurance rates by yield-ing to a short-sighted demand of a certain portion of the city, or in order to allow one or two Aldermen to pander to the assumed sectional interests of their ward constituents. han ever for any persons to demand a modinow to build a brick house than it did two or three years ago to build of wood, and the present difference in cost between a brick and wooden structure is largely overbalanced by the greater durability and saving of redemands its prompt repudiation by the

THE FOX-RIVER IMPROVEMENT. The De Pere (Wis.) News charges misville Courier-Journal with "dep ble ignorance" in regard to the "Fox-Riv Improvement " in Wisconsin. The latter is of opinion that the estimated sum of money (\$2,387,384) needed to complete the Fox River and Wisconsin slackwater-navigation will not suffice. The C.-J. is correct in its pinion. Ten times the sum of \$2,387,384 vill not make a steamboat-channel from the fississippi to Green Bay. The work already one at a cost to the Government of \$1,372, 000 in money, and land that sold for \$600,000 together about \$2,000,000,-is but lrop in the bucket to what will be require to complete it. The Chief Engineer no commends that \$750,000 of public taxes b diverted the coming year to the work. Sim ilar appropriations made annually until 1900 will not complete a steamboat-canal and

slackwater-navigation on that river. The improvement extends from the hea of Green Bay up the Valley of the Fox forty miles to Lake Winnebago, and thenosixteen miles to the inlet of the Upper Fox hence 110 miles up Fox River to Portage City; thence two miles by canal into the Lower Wisconsin River; and down that riv er 115 miles to the Mississippi,—in all a dis tance of 283 miles. When the work is fin ished to the intersection of the Lower Wis consin, the most costly part of the project s then to begin. The Wisconsin River i not a navigable river for steamboats more than a few days or weeks each year. The surveys show it to be a rapid, shallow stream, with a fall of one to ten feet pe mile. To render it navigable for steambor will require an elaborate system of locks and dams, costing many millions of dollars. Som engineers have reported that the better plan would be to excavate a ship-canal along th river in the Valley of the Wisconsin, and no attempt to control that quicksand stream by

locks and dams. Consider what it would cost the nation onstruct 115 miles of ship-canal, with nu erous locks; and, after the improvemen s finally made, at a cost of endless million what will it be good for? How much prod uce and merchandise will follow tha miles of canal and lock navigation from Prairie du Chien to Green Bay? How many hundreds of millions will such a preceden cost the taxpayers of the nation? It is no to be supposed 'that Congress will go on appropriating millions after millions for tha improvement," unless it also appropriate the taxes of the people for scores of equally plausible, costly, and worthless devices for fattening contractors at the expense of the people at large.

THE TRUE THEORY OF EDUCATION. The Government Printing-Office at Wash ington has just issued a pamphlet report of the proceedings of the International Conference of Education, beld at Philadelphia last year. There has been some waste of paper and ink in this publication, for the Conference seems to have produced no results of practical value. It is a pity that, when the subject to be discussed was so vast, the speakers could not have traveled out of the ordinary routine. It was interesting to hear no doubt, that the systems of education in the Hawaiian Islands and Japan have profite largely by Western example; that the pensioning of school-teachers in Sweden been found profitable on all accounts; and that the School-Inspectors in England are often young University graduates of no experience. But these are trivial details in comparison with the main subject under investigation. The question which most concerns the friends of rational cation everywhere is not the amelioration of the condition of the school-teachers, but the improvement of methods of instruction. It s a common mistake for teachers, when they come together in convention, to assume that their own interests, as individuals, are those of paramount importance, whereas the fundamental thing is the benefit of those

taught. The subject of courses of study received inadequate treatment in the Conference, the discussion being exhausted in an essay by Dr. HABRIS, of St. Louis. There is nothing in the pamphlet before us to indicate that this essay provoked any debate or excited any general interest. It is, nevertheless, the one subject of all others which now engages the attention of scientific men who pretend to speak with authority on Education. Dr. HARRIS had the sagacity to perceive this fact: and, although his essay is far from satisfactory, it evidences a just comprehen hension of the demands of the hour. At a time when the principles of PRSTALOZZI are taking hold of the popular imagination, and when such philosophers as MILL, SPENCER, and HARRIET MARTINEAU have enforced, by illustration and example, the benefits of natural evolution of the faculties, it becomes the teacher to ascertain in what degrees the present methods of instruction are defective. If the proper order of progression is not from rules to examples, or from generals to particulars if grammar and history ought to be the last, instead of the first, things to be earned; if the dead languages have been awarded too much importance, and the sci nces too much neglected; if individua tastes have not been early enough developed nor long enough cultivated; if the value of "disciplinary" studies has been overrated, -a conference of educators is just the place where the cry of reform ought first to be raised. But we fail to discover in the essay of Dr. HARRIS, or in other expressions of the Conference at Philadelphia, any con cern about these subjects. Dr. HARRIS, indeed, draws up a curriculum for common and high schools, but he could not probably get ten teachers of eminence in the country to adopt it. He retains all the objectionable features of the old systems, and introduces only fauciful changes of his own to meet the supposed necessity of conforming the public-school course of study to the requirements for admission to college. This tabulated scheme contemplates five divisions of studies. which have the merit of conforming to the order of nature. These divisions are (1) studies which pertain to inorganic nature, treated n mathematics and physics; (2) those relating to organic nature, including natural history and the sciences; (3) those exhibiting theoretical man, or intellect, such as philology and philosophy; (4) those which have to do with practical man, or will, as seen in civil history, social and political science; and (5) those which arise from the consideration of sesthetical man, or phantasy, as developed in the fine arts. This would be a perfect scheme were it not true that man himself is a part of it; and the human mind

and body are at once instruments and objects of study. The aim should be to make them

interesting to the student, and under-

stood in some of their fundamental facts and laws, before proceeding to abstract rules. The scheme drawn up by Dr. HARRIS is not even so good as his preliminary state-ment of principles. He retains political geography, grammar, and history in their old places of importance, and awards secondary places to physiology, physical geography, and the practical sciences. He does not contemplate any change in the present method of teaching mathematics, and he evinces no harror of "teaching by rote," which is at once the most slothful and the mest pernicious kind of teaching. All he has done is work over old material, leaving its constituent elements unchanged.

States is not without enemies. Educated men who believe it is based on a false theory are not few, and their number is conincreasing. It has been maintained in digr fied literary bodies that taxation for school purposes is an inequitable burden, since i falls exclusively on property; that only the persons who have children at the common chools derive any benefit from them; and that general education is not a protection to society or the Government. Sensible men who do not sympathize with these views may vet notice them with alarm, and wish that, in matters of detail, the public-school system were less open to criticism. It is possible that, if the system of instruction were reformed root and branch, there would be less hostility manifested towards the idea of free education. On this account alone it is highly desirable that a reformer should arise to press this work to its practical con-

New York City is rapidly becoming more for midable. The latest and most important re-cruit is the New York World, which washes its hands of the whole concern, and delive it over to be crucified. The World declares that the Tammany Society is possessed of the spirit of pig-headedness" and "perversity," and that it has exhibited its proficiency in this respect by its recent public declarations on national poli-World says, why Tammany should have anything to say about national politics. It is not a national organization. Its influence outside of the city was accurately estimated in the two votes for Speaker which Mr. Cox received in the New York Congressional delegation. It was proper, therefore, that Tammany should make no deliverance on questions of national concern. It was especially desirable, if it did make such deliverances, that they should be in harmony with the platform of the State Con vention. The Tammany resolutions are, how ever, expressive only of the sentiments of that institution. The World says of them:

The Democratic revolt against Tammany

When Tammany passes silly resolutions the President Haves has no title to his office its actiomay be passed over, because neither Tammany anybody else proposes to take any measures to un seat him. But when Tammany passes resolution attacking Civil-Service reform it does much wors than make itself ridiculous. It makes itself a ally of Conklike in the Municipal Civil Service the meth justifies in the municipal Civil Service the metre which the President has assailed in the Federi il Service. In this it affronts the Chairman of Albany Convention, Mr. Portes, the burde whose speech was the necessity of Civil-Servicorm, and the Albany Convention itself, which

This is plain talk from a Democratic newspa per to the most powerful Democratic Club is of the World is its implied expectation that Tammany would be found on the side of Civil-Service reform and pure Government

We learn from the Philadelphia Times that Scranton, Pa., has suddenly awakened to the fact that it has been nourishing a genuine Tweed Ring for several years past. The immediate occasion of the revelations was the submission by the City Auditors to the Courts of certain puzzling questions in the city's fina them the legality of a late issue of \$100,000 worth of bonds. In investigating this matter Indge HANDLEY, of the Court of Onarter See sions, has found not only that \$44,000 worth o these bonds were issued illegally, to the enrich the City Administration has, for a long time been an organized system of robbery. of fraudulent city orders, altered and reissued from time to time by dishonest officials. The Judge concludes with the following strong and

Judge concludes with the following strong and startling language:

While disposing of this case, we may add that there is no city in the State whose financial matters have been handled by the local authorities so badly as this. For years men have had themselves elected by fraud and otherwise to insignificant local offices, with no other object in view than to plunder the property-owners of Scranton. Beggars and bankrupts have grown rich while in the enjoyment of those places, and property-owners have been reduced to almost want by the frauds and corrupt acts of such officials. The city debt has been increased by the most glaring and outrageous frauds, such as the issuing of city orders for a small sum, and then altering them to a much larger one by parties who desired to have the floating debt of the city funded for "expected liabilities." It is well-known to the people of Scranton to-day that more than one-half the present indebtedness of the city is made up of fraudulent city orders, altered and reissued from time to time by dishonest officials.

Ex-Chancellor GLADSTONE is about to visit lreland and make quite a tour of observation through the island for the purpose of posting himself as to the actual state of the country. The London Times says of the proposed excur

The London Times says of the proposed excursion:

Mr. Gladstone proposes to cross the Channel and move in a quiet, informal way from the house of one friend to another in some portions of the island. Mr. Gladstone, however, has had too much to do with Ireland, and has filled too large a part in recent Irish legislation, to be able to pass unrecognized from one country-house to another; and there has been much private and some public speculation as to the way in which he will be received in his wanderings. We are able to to-day to state what, at all events, is the distinguished tourist's own intention. But, even apart from this anthentic intelligence, it might have been predicated of the various imaginary progammes which have been drawn up for the visit to Ireland that, for the most part, they exhibit a curious incapacity for dealing with Irish subjects. We have no doubt that Mr. Gladstone will be everywhere received with decorous, and something more than decorous, welcome. If there be any shortcomings in the heartiness of his reception, it will be among the Grangemen of Ulster; but we do not anticipate any want of respect even in the North. No doubt can be entertained of the character of his reception elsewhere. Irishmen are not apt to be deficient in hospitality, and enthusiasm will not be wanting for the author of the Irish Land act and the Charch act. As for the suggestion that Mr. Gladstone propounding any new Irish policy, it is an extravthe arthor of the Irish Land act and the Church act. As for the sugrestion that Mr. GLADSTONE will be tempted to make his visit the occasion of propounding any new Irish policy, it is an extravazance of minds which the mere mention of Mr. GLADSTONE's name is enough to throw off their balance. Mr. GLADSTONE's mental energy has not abated, but it must be patent to all who have been able to watch his recent conduct with dispassionste judgment that he has so far closed his active political career as to have deliberately renounced all pretension to initiate or control further domestic legislation.

Gen. JAMES H. BAKER, Surveyor-General of Minnesota, sends a communication to the St.
Paul Press in regard to the vast multitude of lakes in Minnesota. Many of them are only sittle ponds, while some are quite large bodies of water, but they are all pure and clear. Gen.

of water, but they are all pure and clear. Gen. Baker says:

I have caused the lakes in all the townships to be counted, and there are in the actually surveyed portions of the State just 4,999 meandered lakes. Calling them 5,000 in number, and from reliable data in this office we find that these lakes average 300 acres each; this gives us 1,500,000 acres of water in the surveyed portion of the State. Now, computing the lakes in the unsurveyed portion of the State, from reliable data in possession of this office, we find that there are 2,000 more lakes, which make 7,000 in all. The number of lakes to a town is much greater in the unsurveyed portions of the State than in that already surveyed. They are found also to average greater areas. We find we are compelled to estimate the 2,000 lakes in the unsurveyed portion at 600 acres each, which gives us an additional water area of 1,200,000 acres, making a total water area of 2,700,000 acres within the limits of the State. This does not embrace the vast water areas included within the projected boundary lines of the State in Lake Superior and Lake of the Woods, and among the great water stretches of the international line.

There being nobody around handy to nominate for office, Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES, of the Springfield Republican, drops

Apart from the innate beauties of this pie of word-painting, we think we detect in its political significance. The collapse of the "warm orange sunset" has an indirect rela-Speakership, while the "stripped" the bare grays of November" a to prophetically illustrate the fate of the Den cratic candidates in the ten States holding ei The common-school system of the United tions next month. In this new jor departure Mr. Bowles has exceeded e self, for his harmonious blending of landscape and political scapegoats is a marvel of double barrated writing.

Sweden has plunged itself into a peculiar con Sweden has plunged itself into a peculiar con-plication of political woes by enacting that her-after executions shall be witnessed only by cu-zens chosen by the people. This will give ris-to a perplexing state of public affairs, and un-questionably culminate in the repeal of a law which, as it stands, involves primaries, conven-tions, elections, and issues from which the Swedes have heretofore been free. Fancy two candidates running for the privilege of seeing man hung! One will espouse Free-Trade, per-haps, while the other leans toward Protection. One might advocate a principle which in time would become obnoxious, and then the nation would become obnoxious, and then the nation will have to wait for another murder and con viction before a change can be effected. Or suppose an election should result in a tie, o should be contested and carried into the courts, the delay in the meanwhile cheating justice of its due. A dozen arguments present them against such a law, apart from the m rdinarily involved in elections.

The devotion and ingenuity displayed by the any useful pursuit, would inevitably enrich in proprietor. It had to go and swallow a fabri back leaders and write a big editorial thereon, when, by sending a reporter acouple of hundred yards, it could have discovered that it was being outrageously gulled. But it affected the President, and that was enough. We fear that as well as Brahma cocks, Mr. Dawa has Brahmin bulls in that famous \$12,000 plate glass hen-house that we hear so much shout.

Next Saturday evening, Nov. 3, the planets Saturn and Mars will be due south about 8 o'clock. The distance between them will then be only 11 seconds of arc, or about one-third be the most northerly of the two, and his d ance so nearly equal to that of Saturn's oute satellite that the latter would be were then at the corresponding point of its orbit. On Friday evening, Nov. 9, Venns will be only 23/2 degrees south from Jupiter, in western quarter of the heavens.

The Industrials swear that O. come off the Bourbon ticket and Tom Kav-ANAUGH go on, or they will "put a head" on LIEB and LYNCH at the polls. The Democratic Scandinavians anotify the LIEB-LYNCE crow that, if their man is bounced from the ticks they will bolt en masse, and smash the whole slate. It looks like a case of Scylla and Chr state. It looks hat a case of the savigation trybdis, and will require some fine navigation to steer clear of the gocks. But if promises, cleriships, or hand-money will satisfy the interests parties, they will be forthcoming.

Ex-Boss Tweed, in prison "for debt," in s conversation with one of the *Heraid* editors, expressed the opinion that "The population of New York City was too hopelessly split up into races and factions to govern it under uni suffrage, except by bribery of patronage or purchase." There is altogether too much truth in this cynical remark of the old rascal.

Epitaph, to be unveiled with appr nities the day after election:

Here lies H. LIEB, His lie time o'er. He lies at last To lie no more.

ence, and his crowd of bummers around him to do his figuring, will LIEB tell the people how penses between now and election

The LIEB-LYNCH managers put in con able work yesterday reconciling the Industrials to the packed ticke. The Industrials were swallowed, and the job on hand is to keep them down. Another question might be asked Mr. Lyngs.

What explanation did he ever afford the whisky distillers, when he was ostracised on the Board of Trade for selling them out to the Govern It is generally believed that HARS is HARET-ING LIEB more than he is doing him good in those circulars. The service isn't worth \$100

LIEB is making a strong bid for the support of the more educated of the populace by his patronage of that "d-n literary fellow," Parts

It is by no means certain that SIMON CAMEBON will be appointed to the English miss What, ho, without there! More whine!

The length of time that LIEB will stay, out of fice is estimated at exactly four years by the

"It may be four years, and it may be for ever, probably the latter," sings H. Lies

There is a disposition among the honest voten f Cook County to LIEB LYNCH in the lurch. The Industrials were strangers to politics, and the LIEB-LYNCH gang took them in.

Being a "Ring" man, it is natural that LIEB There is a strong prospect that the tarpayers

PERSONAL. The war correspondence of the London

aily News is soon to be republished in book form.

John Bigelow and Congressman Hewitt ame on the same steamer with Tilden from Es-Joe Jefferson reappears on the stage New York to-morrow night, after an abs

Charles G. Greene, until recently editor of the Boston Post, celebrated his golden wedding

Senators Hoar and Dawes, Gen. Ga and Col. Ingersoll will soon take the stump

David A. Wells asserts that the Bosica Advertiser is especially hired to upboid the Pro-lective Tariff. The Advertiser says this statement

The New York Tribune thinks that the nomination of Mr. William W. Astor for the State
Assembly is a good sign, and it reminds young
men occupying positions in society similar to his
that in England such young men go into politics
simpat as

The Hungarian Minister of Worship has just notified his decision that henceforward the marriage with a Jewess of a Christian converted to the Jewish persuasion will be held as null associated. This declaration has caused universal discontent in the Jewish community.

"Lord Lytton's posthumous play, "Thouse of Darnley," has been produced in Lond and the Times says of it: "There have been be plays written than 'The House of Darnley," there may be better plays written again, but blong since one as good has been put upon stage."

FOREIG

A Great Battle In Koprokoi, in Minor.

Reliable Statemen Severed Turkis Has Coales

Gen. Zimmerman G non Forward Siege of Sili

MacMahon Declares

tends to Enter up of Concilia The French Presiden

Grant, and Invit the Open Two Hundred and Fifty I

fligh Blantyre Co WAR DISPAT

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2 confirmed that Ismail Pash talions, has effected a junct Pasha. The army is now strong position at Kaprokol. LONDON, Oct. 28.—A dispa

says it is rumored that Russ are advancing on Olti. LONDON, Oct. 28.—A telestantinople asserts that one to still imprisoned at Phillippor oner had been appointed Uni Maynard, American Ministe Layard's representations in affair will probably be settled. Porte refuses to recognize Ge as Consul, as he is an Ottoms fter the arrest.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A speci Saturday evening, reports critical. A great battle is in

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Gen. Z manding the Army of the Do ing a heavy siege train fi TURKEYOAND INGLISH VS. RUSSIAN CONQUE

We should like to know exulting in Turkish victorie stify the English reco If they are right in sym Asiatic against the Europeas against the Christian, the the monogamist, why did the when in 1857 the two system when in 1857 the two system methods of life were in arm If the Ottoman Empire has slaughter all who object to had not the Mogul Empire! Delhi were as rulers much tans of Turkey. In the whe is not a pame to be compared. is not a name to be compar-bar, and, man for man, just and gentle Princes Sultans. They were tyrani tematize plunder and call their rule in possession of arms to Hindoo soldiers, als to great commands, Akbar was a Hindoo. T ive, but it did not extirpa Turks reduced Athens to and Antioch to a heap of most Hindoo of cities, key the Moguls. They were d founded great cities, and, not a building which an arc bers, the first architects of dering before the lofty tomb. Every argument walduced for the Turks is people of Northern Indi

the weaker, so surely instead of defeating an fending their own pos dans had the same title mans to their dominion; of the Hindoos was like of the Hindoos was like Palestine, imprescriptable the Sepoys in their wors proached the cruelty of the garians. They only slaug for the rights of the majo against a feeble minority imperceptible amid their to rule those millions, to hand regulate their daily limithout election, and dun without election, and dun wen tacit acquiesence. Armed minority crushing arms. If England derived civilization, and her obedie right to resist expulsion for we sympathize with defending the social ty, and the methoo Northern India rose in 185 in the second control of the second contr

defending the social ty, and the method Northern India rose in 185 victory of the Turks is the Asia over Europe, of the s we despise over the system our moral claim to deprive beings of their independent put in one single ples natives of India, not evel ship, for the defense of splendid than that of Coim would be a child before Hr and it is more than doubt man regulars would drive field. The men who chail the slope to Fort Nicholas lahs have of en dared, and ed by act for daring. Ye are calling day by dicautions to defend ou who use the righteous as their excuse for denoumen who exult in the propurely Asiatic in its meth in its ends, may possib And they exult, too, in in its ends, may possible And they exuit, too, in the hatred of Russia pretext, for as the war go Germany is on the Russia bitterness visibly increase George Crawshay, tells at that if England attack processes the state of the control of the cont rather die in the Ottoma British subject, and hints Germany marches to the have arrived for England only may not Asiatic domination

only may not Russ
Asiatic domination over
many may not, nor eve
pretext of doubt whethe
abandoned, and German
are civilized, if civilizatio
fused permission to m
Eastern Europe shall no
if Germany or England et
lt is a strange state of
may have consequences. at the a strange state of may have consequences. certain in the world, it is tion of mankind are to as share in the great herit. Europe has acquired, Asi for a time under Europe quire from below the Europe and organization. To war, so far as it has gone be; that the uncefulize defend themselves, can defend the state of the state

re the effect of the pre-i of our forests. Before rusty and dull, and the looked for, but they sening leaves, and there at displays of color in fall of the past three d many a ree, so that r will mark the wood-carlet of maple or ma-

beauties of this piece ink we detect in it a fine collapse of the has an indirect refer-s failure to secure the "stripped" trees and ember? are intended of the fate of the Demo-sin States holding elec-this new journalistic this new journalistic as exceeded even him-blending of landscape is a marvel of double-

elf into a peculiar com-by enacting that here-witnessed only by citi-le. This will give rise public affairs, and un-in the repeal of a law ves primaries, conven-sues from which the been free. Fancy two e privilege of seeing course Free-Trade, perms toward Protection, which in time to another muster seeing the privilege which in time to the nation of the protection. ther murder and con-can be effected. Or, all result in a tie, or parried into the courts, file cheating justice of ints present themselves it from the murder

ctions. nuity displayed by the sident, if employed in inevitably enrich its pand swallow a fabribig editorial thereon, er acouple of hundred scovered that it was But it affected me hough. We fear that, cks, Mr. Dana has amous \$12,000 plateer so much about. Nov. 3, the planets due south about 8 etween them will then

c, or about one-third the moon. Mars will the two, and his dishat of Saturn's outer ould be occulted if it sponding point of its g, Nov. 9, Venus will from Jupiter, in the at O. BECHEL must ket and Tom KAY-"put a head" on

ed from the ticket, of Scylla and 'Cha-me fine navigation to But if promises, clerksatisfy the interested on "for debt," in a the *Herald* editors, "The population of

pelessly split up into er too much truth in old rascal. ed with appropriate lection:

LIEB. hand for easy refer-

tell the people how luce the county exers put in consider-iling the Industrials he Industrials were hand is to keep them

e asked Mr. LYNCH.

er afford the whisky racised on the Board hat HANS is HARRYis doing him good in ice isn't worth \$108

dd for the support he populace by his erary fellow,"PETER at SIMON CAMEBON English mission.

TEB will stay out o y four years by the and it may be for

ng the honest voters son in the lurch. gers to politics, and them in.

natural that Line irculars. that the taxpayers day.

AL.

e of the London lished in book form. gressman Hewitt a Tilden from Euon the stage in after an absence of

recently editor of his golden wedding

take the stump that the Bosten o uphold the Pro-says this statement

thinks that the Astor for the State
it reminds young
ociety similar to his
en go into politics

of Worship has henceforward the Caristian converted e held as null and seed universal dis-

ons play, "The oduced in London, the have been better of Darnley," and ten again, but it is seen put upon the seen put u

FOREIGN. A Great Battle Imminent at

Koprokoi, in Asia Minor. Reliable Statement that the Severed Turkish Army

Has Coalesced. Gen. Zimmerman Getting Cannon Forward for the

Siege of Silistria.

MacMahon Declares that He Intends to Enter upon a Path of Conciliation.

The French President Visits Gen. Grant, and Invites Him to the Opera.

Two Hundred and Fifty Miners Lost at the fligh Blantyre Colliery Explosion.

WAR DISPATCHES.

ISMAIL. CONSTINUTINOPLE, Oct. 28.—It is officially confirmed that Ismail Pasha, with forty battalions, has effected a junction with Mukhtar Pashs. The army is now concentrated in a ADVANCING.

LONDON, Oct. 28 .- A dispatch from Erzeroum says it is rumored that Russians from Ardahan are advancing on Olti.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A telegram from Con-stantinople asserts that one of the Geshoffs is still imprisoned at Phillippopolis. As the prisoner had been appointed United States Consul, Maynard, American Minister, has supported Layard's representations in his favor. Porte refuses to recognize Geshoff's nomination as Consul, as he is an Ottoman subject. Moreafter the arrest.

A BATTLE PROBABLE. London, Oct. 28.—A special dated Erzeroum, Saturday evening, reports the situation very critical. A great battle is imminent at Kopro-

THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA. LONDON, Oct. 28.—Gen. Zimmermann, com-manding the Army of the Dobrudscha, is bringing a heavy siege train from Mejidjie, to be

TURKEY AND INDIA. ENGLISH VS. EUSSIAN CONQUEST-EFFECT OF A TURKISH TRIUMPH ON BRITISH TENURE IN

We should like to know how those who are exulting in Turkish victories over the Russians justify the English reconquest of India in 1857. If they are right in sympathizing with the

LUTE-AID FOR THE WOUNDED-AMMUNITION against the Christian, the polygamist against the monogamist, why did they not sympathize when in 1857 the two systems of civilization and methods of life were in armed conflict in India? after midnight, I was awakened by a strange noise, which was not quite a din and yet which If the Ottoman Empire has a right to exist, and slaughter all who object to her existence, why dominated all other sounds. This was the com-bined voice of hundreds of bass-drums beaten had not the Mogul Empire? The Emperors of Delhi were as rulers much better than the Sul-tans of Turkey. In the whole line of Othman stantinople in honor of the repulse of the Russian army from Plevna. The myriads of lamps is not a name to be compared with that of Ak-bar, and, man for man, the Moguls were just and gentle Princes compared with the Sultans. They were tyrants, but did not syshung on the minarets by reason of Ramazan had been allowed to burn out, but were now restored to their pristine brilliance. The streets, the squares, the coffee-shops, were full spin and gentle Prison compared with the instalis pulse and will it governing. The installation and will be installed in surface and the prison of the installation under man to Hindes solition, raised Hindes of the Control of the C tematize plunder and call it governing. They were fanatics, but they left the Infidels under their rule in possession of all rights, intrusted arms to Hindoo soldiers, raised Hindoo Generals to great commands, and admitted arms to great commands, and admitted arms to great commands, and admitted arms to great commands are great commands and admitted arms to great commands are great commands.

the best weapons,—that would be the broad lesson of a complete victory gained by Ottomans under Mahommedan leaders over a first-class Christian Power, and those who know Asia best

TURKEY IN WAR TIMES.

PICTURESQUE SCENE IN CONSTANTINOPLE— THE TURKS BECOMING DESPERATE AND RESO-

he rise of Asia be?

tions they had been ordered to carry. And, if he treats Brigadier-Generals so, you can imagine what he does to subalterns who disobey. He has killed lots of them." Of course, the story of Suleiman Pasha shooting Brigadier-Generals off-hand has not the amount of foundation that one might wish. But it shows that his men have a wholesome fear of him as a disciplinarian.

The Turks are beginning to be anxious about ammunition. It is true the John Bramail has just arrived from New Haven with a full cargo, but they cannot be dependent on the American factories for everything. So they fill the cartridge shells sent from New Haven themselves. They cannot get lead enough here, and have not money to buy it abroad. This noverty is one of the signs of coming distress which every one expected the Government to show some mouths ago. Although the Porte has ample reasons for wishing peace, the people are not in a mood to accept it just now. They are too much elated.

FRANCE.

GEN. GRANT.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—President MacMahon visited Gen. Grant Saturday and invited him to the opera. Vice-Admiral Pothuan, the Count de Paris, and the Duchess Decazes also visited Gen. Grant,

PARIS, Oct. 28.—M. Rouher has a slight attack of apoplexy.

social system, nor any difference of race, nor any habit of wasting man, nor any defiance of progress, can affect the power of the people to defy any civilized force that can be brought against it. Only let them be ready to die behiod stockades or in shallow ditches, and their right to live as they will can never be impugned successfully, far less overthrown. Asia, and all that Asia represents, has only to be resolute, and it will defeat Europe and all that Europe represents. No morality, no extent of political liberty, no creed, no social organization diminishes force. The strength of Western civilization is a mere dream,—a dream to be dissipated whenever the dreamer has the courage. It matters nothing to an Asiatic clan, once dominant, that its subjects hate it to the death, that its misgovernment has turned great provinces into deserts, that it has given to the world nothing in return for its massacres, neither thought no action, neither book nor ouilding, neither law nor freedom; it has only to fight as an otter fights when the dogs have approached its hole, and all will remain unchanged, and all be pronounced by the most civilized and advanced races admirable and indispensable to the world. Was there ever such a scene of mental confusion presented to us as that offered by the men who would war down the world to keep our dominion in India, and yet in supporting the Turk acknowledge that our dominion has no moral base?

Believing that civilization has a base other than readiness to go under fire, which most convicts also would show, and capacity to live in health on dates and water, which all gorillas also possess, we have no fear of the final result; but if it came, if the Ottoman were ultimately victorious, the impact on the opinion of the Asiatic world would be tremendous. "A fig for Europe!" would Ismall exclaim; "my troops have beaten the Russians." "Why should I be advised!" would the Shah say; "my Persians have beaten the Turks often enough, and European cannot resist them." "When we conquered India," THE CABINET.

The Francais, Duke de Broglie's organ, yesterday stated that the Ministers were prepared to meet the Chambers and defend their policy, but at the same time were ready to resign should President MacMahon think it his duty to summon other counselors. The Francais to-day explains that this did not mean that President MacMahon was disposed to capitulate to the Left. The Constitutionnel and Pays, however, assert that President MacMahon has accepted the resignation of the Cabinet in principle, but requested the Ministers to retain their posts ending his future decisions.

MAC MAHON WEAKENING.
The Pays adds: "Saturday's Council was somewhat excited, President MacMahon declaring that he intended to enter upon a path of compromise and conciliation. Ministers De Broglie and Fourtou supported this course."

like of Conservatism for restlessness, and ex-tends more or less, through every race of the continent. If Russia is beaten, Northern Asia is lost to Europe just as it has become acces-sible. Angio-Indians observe with surprise that Hindoos are at least as pleased with Turkish victories as Mussulmans, and interpret that strange symptom quite rightly as arising from the latent sympathy of all Asiatics with each other, as against the restless, intruding, puls-THE SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTIONS. PARIS, Oct. 28.—The second ballots for mem-bers of the Chamber of Deputies in the arrondissements where the result was not decided Oct. ceived show the following condidates have been elected: Count de Luppe, Legitimist, and the latent sympathy of all Asiatics with each other, as against the restless, intruding, unintelligible vigor of the West. All Asia from Pekin to Trebizond feels a new hope in the success of her advanced-guard, in the sudden rehabilitation in the opinion of the world of the Tartar tribe who first taught Europe that the measure of civilization was not the measure of comparative strength. Asia has nothing to learn from the West, except the best weapons,—that would be the broad les-Government candidate, in place of Barthe, Re publican member in the late Chamber; M. Charlemagne, Government candidate, defeating Bottard, Republican member in the late Cham-

IMPORTANT IF TRUE. AN ALLEGED SECRET TREATY BETWEEN GER-MANY AND ITALI.

Correspondence New York Times.
PARIS, Oct. 10.—A piece of news is telegraph-Christian Power, and those who know Asia best will best understand the influence of that teaching. Yet it is those who have most to suffer from it.—the people who have most Asiatic subjects, most Asiatic trade, most wealth, and most people in every Asiatic port,—who first of all are exulting that this lesson should be learnt. Surely political blindness has stricken the majority of our countrymen. We write without the slightest alarm, for we have lived through too many wars to believe that this one has ended, or to be daunted by the early successes of the less-civilized side; but we would ask those of our readers who think still that Russia is "getting a good lession," to ask themselves what the effect of that lessons will be upon opinion throughout Asia. The fall of Russia, they think, will be for their interest, but what will the rise of Asia be? ed to us from Florence this morning which may be characterized as very important if true. I have already made brief mention of Signor Crispl's visit to Berlin, and of the storm raised by his free comments upon the political state of France, and if this report should prove correct, even in a general way, we can understand very well why he should have been so free with his tongue. The Nazione, which is a paper of some importance in Italy, comments in a guarded way upon a secret comments in a guarded way upon a server treaty concluded between Prince Bismarck and M. Crispi. Of course, the exact language is not known, but this journal says that it has certain information regarding the text. The main ideas in the document are these: An al-liance, offensive and defensive, has been formed between Italy and Germany. During the commain ideas in the document are these: An alliance, offensive and defensive, has been formed between Italy and Germany. During the coming spring Italy is to send an army of 200,000 men to aid the Russians; the compensation will be the Trentin and a few islands about the Adriatic; Germany will take Holland; Austria, on her side, will be allowed large compensation for her neutrality when the Ottoman Empire has been dismembered; Inally, England can take Expt if she wishes, on condition that she remains neutral. The Nazione says that the situation of France was very freely discussed at Berlin, and Prince Bismarck was very much pleased at the idea of seeing her left out entirely in these negotiations. He frequently spoke of the necessity of doing this in order to keep France quiet, and it was after hearing so much upon the subject that M. Crispi gave way to his free criticisms upon the political situation of his country. Evidently we cannot regard all this as reality; but when so influential a journal as the Nazione vouches for the truth of the general idea, we can certainly consider it worth a little reflection.

perienced is to find wives, the mortality among

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The debate in the Prussia. Diet was concluded Saturday by the rejection of the vote of censure of the Government, pro posed by the Progressists and Centre, relative to the neglect of internal reforms and the insufficient responsibility of the Ministers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HIGH BLANTINE.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Complete access has been obtained to both pits of the High Blantyre col-He Bids His Wife Farewell, and Retains liery, and it has been ascertained that 250 per-

RAILROADS. THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE.

Whatever gauge for railways in populous countries engineers and capitalists may adopt, the great success of the Denver & Rio Grande with a width of three feet, has proved this to be the best for sparsely-settled and mountalous districts. From ex-Gov. Hunt, of Colorado, the indomntable Managing Director of the road, it is learned that during the past few months the most gratifying progress has been made in extending it. It reached Pueblo on the Arkausas, 120 miles south of Denver, in 1872, and, owing to the hard times, it did not make much advancement till within a year or two past. The branches or prongs beyond Pueblo now extend west to Canyon City, forty-eight miles, and thence to the coal mines three miles. The main line runs south to Cuchiaras Junction, fifty-two miles, and thence to El Moro, thirty-seven miles, the present terminus of the southeastern or main branch. From Cucharas Junction the southwestern branch runs up the Cucharas Creek, and strikes boldly across the Spanish Range, a little north of the Spanish Peaks, to the Town of Gariand, near Fort Garland. The length of the completed road over the range is twenty-eight miles. From Garland it is to be completed to Alausosa, a new city on the banks of the Rio Grande, thirty-one miles, by the 1st of April next. This is in the heart of the San Luis Park, the largest and most beautiful park in the Rocky Mountains. This new city is destined at once to acquire great prominence, as it will command the trade of the San Luan and other mining districts about and west of the San Luis Park. It is claimed, and it would seem justily, that the San Juan are by far the most nungerous and the richest mines in Colorado. As aspectmen of how cities grow in the vicinity of these wast miperal on the Arkausas, 120 miles south of Denver, in richest mines in Colorado. As a specimen of how cities grow in the vicinity of these vast mineral lodes, it may be stated that Lake City contained

richest mines in Colorado. As a specimen of how cities grow in the vicinity of these vast mineral lodes, it may be stated that Lake City contained fifty people two years ago; now it has a population of 3,000. The wonderful mining districts tributary to Alamosa must soon make it one of the leading cities of Colorado, and as a summer resort certainly more than a mile above the level of the sea, in the midst of a magnificent park some 200 miles long by thirty to fifty broad, with many health giving mineral springs, the whole surrounded by mountains whose height and grandeur are not excelled anywhere upon the continent. Health and pleasure-seekers by the thousands will make annual visits to Alamosa, or make it their permanent home.

The scenery along the Denver & Rio Grande Railway will well repay a visit to Colorado. From Denver to El Moro, more than 200 miles, the road runs directly under the Rocky Mountains. From Cucharas to Garland the views, as the road gradually climbs up the mountains, are grand, and at the summit, 9,347 feet high, more than a mile and a half above the sea, their sublimity is unequaled on this continent. To the west of the San Luis Park is the magnificent range that bounds it on that side, extending more than 100 miles north and south, the highest peak of which, San Blanco, always clad in a snowy mantle old as creation, mounts up 14,472 feet, said to be the highest mountain in Colorado. On the opposite are the Spanish Peaks, and the great plains extending eastward to the Missouri. North are the grand old Greenhorn Mountains, and the Spanish Peaks, and the great plains extending eastward to the Missouri. North are the grand old Greenhorn Mountains, and the Spanish Peaks, and the great plains extending eastward to the missouri. North are the grand old Greenhorn Mountains, and the Spanish Peaks, and ore sharificent scene. All these wonders can be reached by rail in three days from Chicago. Let's go.

If any of Chicago's citizens want to see specimens of minerals from the San Juan District, and

loes one's eyes good to see. They are, in fact fourteen feet thick, and directly above the coal fourteen feet thick, and directly above the coal are extensive deposits of iron ore that yields 72 per cent. This beats Johnstown or any other location ever heard of. The Railway Company is already making coke on an extensive scale. As an earnest of what the road is doing, even without much stimulus from the mining interests it has now reached, we append the following table of earnings for the last five months:

These facts are respectfully commended to the attention of all croakers. That the extension of this road and the development of the mines within its influence that now can be worked with profit will add largely to the prosperity of Colorado—in fact, of the entire country—there cannot be a particle of doubt. HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 28.—Wells Hendershott, Esq., attorney for the plaintiffs in the Receivership case of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, is in this city to-day. The Supreme Court of Missouri having granted the appeal from the decree appointing a Receiver, it is stated by Mr. decree appointing a Receiver, it is stated by Mr. Hendershott that further proceedings will immediately be instituted for a change of management of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road, though the nature of the action to be taken is not made known. There will be a meeting in this city to-morrow of several gentlemen from the East, for the purpose of consultation with parties interested as to the line of policy to be pursued in the institution of further proceedings.

THE WEATHER. Washington, D. C., Oct. 29-1 a. m.-For Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, rain areas, followed by clearing weather, colder, northwest winds, and rising barometer Bar. Thr lin. Wind. Rn. Weather,

6:53a, m. 28.87 55 80 E., fresh. ... Cloudy, 11:18a, m. 29.74 67 64 8.W., fresh. ... Fair, 2:00p, m. 29.44 71 58 8. W. brisk. Fair, 3:53p, m. 29.64 67 68 W., brisk. Fuir, 9:00p, m. 29.67 65 64 W., brisk. Clear, 10:18p, m. 29.67 65 68 W., brisk. Fair, Maximum thermometer, 73; ontnimum, 51.

9ENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICARO, Oct. 28—Midnight.
Stations. Ear. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather.

LABOR AND CAPITAL. PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 28.-A meeting of the

principal barrel-makers was held at the office of B. D. Moore, on Duquesne way, Saturday, at which twenty of the leading firms were represented, and resolutions adopted to reduce the prices of barrels from \$1.40 to \$1.30, and the wages of journeymen coopers from 23 to 18 cents a barrel. The journeymen will probably strike to-morrow morning.

MORTUARY.

Morris Henderson, late pastor of the Beale Street (colored) Baptist Church, took place today. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Landrum, of the Central Baptist Church. Five thousand colored people were in attendance. EDWIN ADAMS.

Poor Enoch Arden, Waiting for a Sail. at Last Beholds the Sable Shrouds.

His Peaceful Departure with the Grim Beatman Yesterday Forenoon.

Consciousness to the End. Characteristics of the Eminent Actor

Thus Early Lost to the

World.

His Life, and the Episodes which Have Marked His Dramatic Career.

Special Distract to The Chicago Iribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct 28.—After lingering at the door for many days, death crossed the threshold this morning, and, at a quarter past 11 o'clock, Edwin Adams quietly passed away. The physicians have momentarily expected his death since Thursday. All day yesteriay he seemed lower than ever, but still conscious of everything that was taking place around him, and fully sensi-ble. The Rev. Dr. Morton found him ready and waiting. As evening approached his stomach grew weaker, and at frequent intervals during the night he made abortive attempts to vomit, though he had taken only two teaspoonfulls of cracker into his stomach since Thursday. The doctor called soon after midnight, and left without the none of the actors sat up with him, and none of the family went to bed. At 9 o'clock this morning his breathing, which had been hard and labored, seemed to become easier, and the watchers saw the end was approaching. Mr. Gardner feared he would not speak again, but, at 10 o'clock, he whispered

"MARY!"
took his wife's hand, and said "Good-by." His hands were then growing cold, though his feet and legs remained warm. He never spoke again, save to whisper "Don't" as Mr. Gardner gently adjusted a pillow. Finally the arms straightened, the head fell slightly, and life went out like the snuffing of a candle. For-tunately for Mrs. Adams, she found relief in tears, and, being promptly put to bed, the physicians hope she will escape serious illness. The features of the dead have assumed a calm and peaceful expression, though the face is painfully thin and black. A stiff and short-cut nustache makes it look more ghastiy. THE FUNERAL

will be taken charge of by the Actors' Order of Friendship, and the remains will be taken to their lot in the Mount Moriah Cemetery, in accordance with Mr. Adams often-expressed wish. The funeral will occur on Thursday, at oon, at St. James' Episcopal Church, the Dr. Morton officiating.

AND SO PASSES AWAY one of the brightest lights of the American stage, and one of the most genial companions and warm-hearted men that the stage has ever known.

in Medford, Mass., Feb. 3, 1834. He was for some time in the apothecary shop of his uncle, Ashel Boyden, who died on Monday last, a wellknown druggist of Boston, but he did not take kindly to squills and pills, and soon left the shop to try mechanical pursuits. His family were not theatre-going people; they were sober, staid New Englanders, and members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. But Ned took to the stage early, and soon after he reached the age of 19 he first appeared before the foot-lights, Aug. 29, 1838, as Stephen in "The Hunch-back." At about the same time a New York amateur, who assumed his name by chance, appeared at the little Olympie, New York, causwonderful in their variety and richness. Mr. Lee has coal equal to the best Briar Hill, and specimens from other veins from which the very best of coke is make. The road south of El Moro is to be tunneted through a ridge—the location of it for one-quarter of a mile being through a vein of coal of the very best quality, for the feet thick and directly above the coal. city, and the season after he was playing in this city at the old Chestnut Street Theatre. On the 8th of November, 1854, he was married to Miss Mary E. Whitlock, an actress in the same theatre. The season after he was in the Southern circuit, comprising Richmond, Norfolk, Washington, and Baltimore, in a company with such actors as James E. Murdoch, Henry and Thomas Placide, James W. Wallack, Jr., Joseph Jefferson, A. H. Davenport, Mrs. G. C. Germon, Lizzie Weston (now Mrs. Charles Mathews), and Miss Mary Devlin (the first Mrs. Edwin Booth). During the next two years he was at the Marshall Theatre, Richmond, dividing leading business with George C. Boniface. Ned had now risen in the profession, and had already begun to win renown for his impersonation of Eduard Middleton in the "Drunkard," and Jerry Ctip, with the usual imitations, in the "Widow's Victim."

Hadams, she has required help in lifting him, add of late she and Mr. Gardner have been assisted in watching him by members of THE ACTORS' OEDER OF FRIENDSHIP, Messrs. F. F. Mackay, W. E. Sheridan, and Charles H. Bradshaw, of the Chestout Street, and B. W. Turner and W. H. Jones, of the Walnut Street. Mrs. Adams has always been with him part of the night; ndeed, it is snow more than a year since she has known what it is to have a whole night's rest. On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jefferson came over, and as Mr. Jefferson and Mrs. Adams stood by the bed, they all recalled the time, years ago, when Mr. and Mrs. Adams had stood by the side of Jefferson's bed, expecting every moment that the next would see him a corpse. Mr. Adams retained his cheerful disposition to the last. He tried to greet every one with a quip or a joke, if he had strength to speak at all, and was full of pleasant recollections, reminiscences of old friends, and remembrances of the past. usual imitations, in the "Widow's Victim." He returned to the Howard Athenæum when E. L. Davenport had it, and was leading man when Fanny Davenport made her debut on the

when Fanny Davenport made her debut on the stage.

HIS FIRST SUCCESS.

The following season, 1860-18, found him the leading man at the Walnut Street Theatre here, and during this season he created a part in which F. B. Conway, Edward Eddy, and Lawrence Barrett all won laurels, but none so green as his—Robert Landrey, in Watts Phillips' drama of the "Dead Heart," of which he was the original in America. After this he traveled in support of Kate Bateman with James W. Wallack, Jr., and to her Julia made his first conspicuous appearance in New York as Sir Thomas Clifford in the "Hunchbæk," April 21, 1862. The next winter he was the Rudolf to her Leah. On April 13, 1863. he first produced, at the Arch Street, the "Heretic," a piece written by Judge Conrad for Edwin Fornest, but purchased by him. In the fall he supported Matilda Heron at the Walnut Street, and that season went to the Boston Theatre as leading man. The next two years he spent starring in the South and West. During these two years he first played Enoch Arden, and Raphael in the "Marble Heart," two tarts in which he has never had an equal. He first went to California in 1867, appearing at Maguire's Opera-House, and two years later he returned to the California Theatre. When he came East he was engagred for Booth's Theatre, where he appeared for fifty nights as Merculio to Edwin Booth's Romeo and Mary McVicker's Juliet, and divided the honors with Booth himself. This was at the opening of the theatre, Feb. 3, 1869, and during that season he first played Narcisse, and first made a name in "Enoch Arden." He was then an established star, whose time was always full.

HIS GREAT PARTS.

Edwin Adams will always be remembered for his Enoch Arden and Raphael. In the first played in English by Edwin Booth, but Goorge Jordan and John E. McDonough were not long after, and neither will ever be recalled as rivals of Edwin Adams. His Mercutio has not been surpassed in this generation, and the stage knew no better lago. Who that ever saw him as Rover in "Wild Oats" woul stage.
HIS FIRST SUCCESS.

ment and lai to see his like. There was an earnestness, naturalness, frechness, and vigor about his acting that charmed and captivated, and his personal magnetism was so great that he held the autience at his power, and moved them at his will. He filled a place that will lear he meant.

them at his will. He filled a place that will long be vacant.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

It is now less than two years since Edwin Adams, after playing a brilliant engagement at the Arch Street Theatre, left for the West. The winter before, a physician who was called in at Rochester said: "You will have to be careful of your throat, or a cold may go down into your lungs." It had not troubled him, however, and he went West, playing the most brilliant series of engagements he had ever known. He was drawing crowded houses, and in St. Louis he received one of the finest foral offerings ever placed upon the stage. It was a ship six feet in length resting on a sea of roses. All over the ship and the sea were enormous calls illies. In one of them at the end of the bowsprit was a picture of Edwin Adams himself. In another at the top of the figure-head was one of John

McCollough seeing him off. On the top of one mast was one of Barney Maculey, and in the others, scattered over this magnificent triumph of the florist, were pictures of Ben DeBar, J. H. McVicker, and hosts of others, friends of his youth and riper years. Mrs. Adams still keeps a photograph of the gift. On arriving at San Francisco he was greeted by scores of friends, and his success there was as great as ever. On the 23d of June, 1876, he salled for Sidney, N. S. W. All the while the IRSIDIOUS DISEASE WAS WORKING its was downward. He reached his destination a sick man. His manager disappointed him, and for seven weeks he did nothing. The physician came, looked at him, examined his throat and lungs, and, with the biuntness of a Briton, exclaimed: "What sort of doctors do you have in America, that they allow you to take such a voyage as this? You are already far gone in consumption. Your left lung is badly diseased, and your right impaired." His will and ambition came to his rescue, and he recovered enough to take the steamer for Melbourne, only forty-eight hours distant. The steamship was washed over her and he was drenched in his berth. This caused another spell of sickness, but he determined 40 play again. He got an opening at the Theatre Koyal, where he sayed three weeks, and then went to the Academy of Music, where he acted for four. The theatre was packed, and press and public vied in their praise. No such acting had been seen since Walter Montgomery, and he was urpassed by Adams in such roles as Eboch Arden and Raphad Duchaild. But it was the song of the dying swan. He became so weak that his only hours off the bed were those in which he trod the stage.

Finally Disease over the him his he trody the stage.

Finally Disease over the him his he he does not the triver which has been received as a period or remote that it was described as a final period or remote that it was described as a first which has deer received as a period or remote that it was described as a first which has deer received.

swall. He bed were those in which he trod the stage.

Finally Disease overmastered him.

He stopped, and the following Friday, Dec. 15, he sailed with his faithful wife, already worn out with nursing, for America. Once at sea he grew worse, and but for Mrs. Adams' determination to get him back to his native land, the Captain would have put him ashore at Honolulu. He was landed at San Francisco, unable to walk almost, and for three months he was so ill that he never left the house. June 16, he was removed to San Rafael, where the balmy air seemed to revive him and check the ravages of the fatal disease. While he was in San Francisco occurred the famous benefit at the California Theatre, which netted over \$3,000. He was discovered on the stage with half the company unable to restrain their tears, and dear Mrs. Judah, the old woman of the company, impulsively rushed to the chair in which he sat and kissed him.

some pulsively rushed to the chair in which he sat and kissed him.

THE JOURNEY RAST.

But San Francisco was not his home. He wanted to come East, and early in September they started from the coast. It was a terrible ing-room ear, but in eich tunnel he gasped for breath, and as they passed the last snow-shed he dropped back so completely exhausted that this start. However, the start of the think may be a stretched be dropped back so completely exhausted that the last moment had come. As the Tremont House, Chicago, he Tound himself again among freedom and Mr. Frank Wentworth, of that he sick man. Three weeks had passed before they deared undertake the little distance yet remaining. He reached Pfindelphia at 3 in the morning of the 4th of October. He would walk as long as possible, and would not have a stretcher. Dan Gardner, his wife's uncle—who does not reither than the strength of the car. Ned looked up the long denot. When the first had been a spossible, and was alowy wheeled on this extemporized ambulance to the carriage. Once at the house, to took him an hour to get to his room, which he never left alive. He insisted upon using his legg, and would not be carried.

He knew that he would never get well again, but he house to have a stretcher. Dan Gardner, his wife carried.

He knew that he would never get well again, but he had the carried of the carried on the first Sunday after his arrival, and again on the lith. Then he spoke to him as to adjuing man with reference to his benefit in New York. "Only two things seemed to be on his mind," says Mr. Sothern, "this wife and his friends." He cutered fluto the talk about the did not want it as a charity. When he had money he had freely given. His pleasure was to make others happy, and he was ready to take from his friends as freely as he would have given, but charity from strangers he could not be active the could not be suffered by the strength of the counted on the fingers. An accident while radian in the strength of the counted on the fingers. An accident while

MRS. ADAMS.
A married life like that which has just ended A married life like that which has just ended is, unhappily, rare upon the stage. Mrs. Adams was an actress, the daughter of the oldest living minstrel, William Whitlock, a pensioner of the War, and a paralytic now, living with a daughter in New York, old and infirm. She continued to act as long as Mr. Adams was in a stock company, and in their married life of almost a quarter of a century they were never "separated for six months in all. When he become a star she became his dresser, and there is not a piece of his war_robe that she did not make herself. With all his jovial good-fellowship he never forgot his wife, and he never went anywhere without her. She was a helpmeet and wife in every sense of the word. Since he has been ill he has not expressed a wish that she would not have gratified at any personal sacrifice. He wanted a chair that was at Long Branch,—not to sit in, for he could not get out of bed, but he wanted to see it. It was attached by Long Branch creditors, but she succeeded in getting it, and brought it here where he could have it before him.

brought it here where he could have it before him.

Some people will ask

WHY SHOULD EDWIN ADAMS BE POOR?

Why need a benefit? Because he had too many friends. He lived at Long Branch, where he owned twenty acres and two furnished houses bought thirteen years ago, and now worth about \$25,000. He lived there like a Prince. Nothing was too good for his friends, and as long as he had anything they were welcome to it. He was not a dissipated man, and not an extravagant man, except for his friends. The Long Branch property belongs to Mrs. Adams, and will clear itself eventually. It cannot be sacrificed. But a year's illness, with its attendant expenses, has cost a great deal of money. On Wednesday he asked for another doctor to consult with the two in attendance. They knew that it was hopeless, and so did Mrs. Adams, but he had the desired physician. It he had asked for fifty Mrs. Adams would have had them. Thanks to these benefits, she will be placed above want. The Long Branch property will yield some ihoome, and the benefits will leave her \$10,000 clear.

Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribune. GOBURG, Oct. 28.—The trial of J. A. Wilkinson, publisher of the Durham News, on a criminal information for libel at the instance of the Hon. John Simpson, Senator, began here Friday morning and concluded last night. The alleged libel was to the effect that while the alleged libel was to the effect that while the Hon. Mr. Simpson was President of the Ontario Bank he spent \$30,000 in buying votes to elect members to the Dominion Parliament to defeat Sir John A. Macdonald's Government at the time of the crisis in 1872, implying that the funds so spent belonged to the bank, and charging that Mr. Simpson was the most corrupt mail in Canada. Members of of Parliament as well as members of the Government were summoned as witnesses, and the case, which excited great interest, was conducted on both sides by the most able counsel in the country. The jury at a late hour last night brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence was deferred.

CANADIAN NEWS.

SUICIDE.

straw lining from appearing in a very objectionable way.

All who remember the old staircase of Montague house have felt that there is a limit to the exhibition of a giraffe which has been received at a period so remote that it was described as a "camel-leopard." The difficulty is got over in a way creditable to the ingenuity of the scientific staff of the Museum and honorable to their schee of obedience. They stuff the old rhinoceroses into the new ones; they line new elephants with the unpresentable remains of their forerunners; in the bowels of the last giraffe lie the relics of his predecessors. This beats the selling of Pharoah for balsams.

Substitutes in the Dental Ranks are not desirable; therefore keep the natural teeth sound and pure with that wholesome vegetable eluxir Sozodont. Do this, and they will last as long as the breath lasts, and the breath itself will never be tainted.

As a standard remedy in every family I pro-nounce Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia the most valuable and important. No family should be without it. T. L. RAYNORD, President Produce Bank, New York City. For sale by all druggists.

CATARRH.

ASTHMA, BAD COUGH, Etc., CURED. GENTLEMEN—My case is briefly as follows: I have had Catarrh for ten years, each year with increasing severity. For nine years I had not breathed through one nostril. I had droppings in the throat, a very bad cough, asthms so bad as to be obliced to take a remedy for it at night before being able to lie down and sleep, and a construction of the control of the contr

Endorsed by a Prominent Druggist. Thereby certify that Mr. Lawrence purchased the Rableal Curs of me, and from time to time made me familiar with this case. I believe his statement to be true in every particular.

FITOMBURG, Oct. 14.

The above sewere case was a combination of several ailments, viz.: Bad cough, asthus, deafness, beadache, etc., each of which might, by the mest intelligent physician, be treated separately, whereas they were but a varlety of forms assumed by one terrible disease—Catarrh. "I could feel the effect of the Cunz in every part of my system." This statement shows that this remedy acts upon it. This statement shows that this remedy acts upon it. This statement shows that the remedy acts upon the white attacks every vital organ and is eliminated from the system only by the Rabical Cunz.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases. Price, 81. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTEE, General Agents and Wholesale Druggista, Boston.

The Most Important Medical Discovery of this Century. COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS,

THIS great remedy consists of Voltaic or Galvanic plates carefully attached together and impeded in a Poyous Phaster, highly medicated, forming the grand-est medical agent of this century. It is a gentle and constant

ELECTRIC BATTERY. Closely and continuously applied by the adhesion of the Plaster, and is capable of effecting instant relief and permanent cures in the most distressing cases of chron-ic external muscular and nerve aliments, and in dis-cases originating in a disordered condition of the elec-trical or vitalizing forces. It is unsurpassed as a prompt and sure remedy in

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Cramps St. Vitus' Dance, Sciatica. Hip Complaints, Spinal Affections, Nervous Pains and Irrita-tions, Epilepsy or Fits proceeding from Shocks to the Nervous System, Ruptures and Strains, Fractures, Bruises, Contusions, Weak Muscles and Joints, Nervous and Eachle Muscular Action. Great Services Feeble Muscular Action, Great and Pain in Any Part of the Body.

The Best Plaster in the World of Medicine. Price, 2: cents. Sold by all Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents for one, \$1.25 for six, or \$2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped and warranted by WEKES & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston. Mass.

TOILET GOODS. THEPERFUMERY

OF THE CELEBRATED PINAUD

Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Prittsburg, Pa., Oct. 28.—George W. Kimmel, a banker at Somerset, Pa., 30 years of age, shot himself in the right temple this morning, and died in a few hours. He was a son of Mr.

Acquired its precedence upon its merits and without the aid of advertising. His admirable Essence of Ixora Brooni, Essence of Opponax, but above all the exquired step Essence of Violet of Parmit, distilled from the natural plant, have already won a leading position in the favor of the fashionable world.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Reserve of the Bank of England--The Morton Frauds.

The Produce Markets Steadier, with Less Doing--- Hogs Easier---Provisions Dull.

Breadstuffs Pirmer, with a Good Demand for October Delivery. FINANCIAL.

The clearings again indicate a loss. The ggregate transactions of last week were ess than those of the week before, and of the corresponding week of last ear. This state of affairs has now continued eral weeks, and fails to bear out the promise of early fail. The close of the Exposition and extremely bad weather of the last three weeks are sufficient causes for this decrease in business. At the same time expectation, no doubt, ran too high. The assembling of Coongress has always of recent years produced a depressing effect upon business, and operates this year nore strongly than ever on account of the greater incertainty of financial legislation. The slowness with which the grain crop has gone forward is auother reason for the loss in the aggregate transac-tions at Chicago. The loan market was inade-quately supplied with good negotiable paper, and rates were weak at 8@10 per cent on time paper to regular customers, and 6@7 per cent on call. The arrency movement to the country was very light, nd New York exchange sold between banks at 5050c per \$1,000 premium.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent

to regular customers, and on the street rates were 6 per cent on call and 7@8 per cent for time loans. New York exchange was sold between banks at 25@50c per \$1,000 premium. The clearings of the week are reported as follows

w Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-

Pate.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday		\$459,842
Tuesday	2,946,488	189, 836
Wednesday	3, 215, 063	214,381
Thursday	3, 316, 384	269,041
Friday	3, 181, 616	204,018
Baturday	2, 928, 930	271,692
Total Corresponding week last year.	18, 810, 902 21, 625, 717	\$1,608,812 1,502,149
		NAME OFFI
AN ENGLISH OPINION OF	NEM 1R	RSEI CEN-

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF NEW JERSEY CENTRAL LONDON World, Oct. 3.

A few weeks ago we called attention to the fact than an attempt was being made—it is said by a well-known London broker—to place the shares and bonds of this Company upon the English market. We endeavored to prick this bubble at once by showing that the entire length of the road is only 104 miles, and that it is mortgaged to the tune of 200,000 a mile on its bonds, while the charges on its share capital amount to 240,000,—altogether £100,000 a mile. This was a pretty property for the small capitalist to invest in. The late Commodore Vanderolit once gave us a valuable piece of advice: "Never," said he, "put your money in my railroad which is mortgaged for over \$30,000 a mile. "The Central of New Jersey is handicapped with \$500,000 a mile, and yet this kind-hearted ailroad-broker thought it would be a good thing for his beloved countrymen to take up. The plan, nowever, has not succeeded. The few facts we put forward sufficed to bring it to grief. The shares sere run up 8 per cent in a few days, but they are inking down again so their proper level. It is by unrchasing "bogus" securities like these that so many people have lost their money, and then they no away and denounce all American railroads, and leclare that there is not one worthy to be trusted. If a man voluntarily buys the stock of a played-out concern, what right has he to expect anything else than the total loss of his money? The stock of the Central of New Jersey is gone beyond all hope; it can never be worth anything again. How, then, and it be cheap even at 15 or 16? If it only coust a hilling, it would not be worth that shilling.

ENSERVE OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

RESERVE OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND. The London Economist of Oct. 13, in comment-mg on the advance to 5 per in the Bank of England

mite, says:

"It is almost impossible yet to say whether the raising the rate to 5 per cent will be sufficient to prevent an efflux of bullion. The rate of exthange on France has slightly responded to the calithe rate on Germany has done so with a little more briskness. The fact that the Bank of England raised the price of the American 'eagles' which it held a half-penny per ounce, has sufficed to cause a demand for those coins to be held over for the present. But the exchange with America may again decline to a point at which the export of 'eagles,' even at the enhanced price, may prove profitable. At all events, the fact shows us the class of demands which are hanging over us; and prontance. At all events, the fact shows us the class of demands which are hanging over us; and it is well to bear these things in mind. The reserve of the Bank of sengland, we have continually to repeat, is the one available source of supply to meet any demand for ready money in the country, and a reserve of anything less than £10,000,000 is a very small one for the Bank of England.

PRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENTS IN NEW YORK. FRAUDULERT ASSIGNMENTS IN NEW YORK.
Enormous swindles are perpetrated in New York
by insolvent parties who assign all their property,
ander a provision of the State law, to some collusive friend, and then defraud their creditors.
Register-in-Bankruptcy John Fitch has made puble a statement exposing these practices, and snowng that in the last two years nearly 1,000 assignments have been filed in the County Clerk's office.
The lishitities on these amounted to about The liabilities on these amounted to about 140,000,000, the nominal assets to about \$15,000, -300, and the actual discoverable assets to \$7,000, -300.

300.
SOLD AND SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is stated that official reports to the Treasury Department show that the yield of silver in California and Nevada in this calendar year will be 227,000,000, and of gold \$33,000,000. Of this he Comstock lode turns out \$20,000,000 of filver and \$17,000,000 of gold, the rest of the state of Nevada \$6.000.000 in silver, and \$1,000. State of Nevada \$6,000,000 in silver, and \$1,000, and \$1,000,000 in silver.

THE MORTON FRAUD.

The MORTON FRAUD.

The Directors of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway have ascertained that the number of overissued shares in the hands of innocent holders is 7,200. This makes the total outstanding shares 17,200, or 7,200 more than the legal limit of 10,000. The validity of the overissues is to be tested in the courts.

The Bank of France, Oct. 11, held cash and bull-

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The Bank of France, Oct. 11, held cash and bullion, \$432, 975, 854; discounts, \$110, 354, 498; and Treasury bonds, \$62, 155, 000. Its active note-circulation was \$481, 490, 975; its public deposits, \$30, 692, 310; and private deposits, \$81, 638, 134. The proportion of cash to notes was 89.5.

The debt of New York is \$121, 319, 183, 80; of Boston. \$43,090, 497.30; of Philadelphia, \$55, 500, 871, 70; all exclusive of sinking funds.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 102% @102% in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 97% 697% cents on the dollar

in gold.	N EXCHANGE.	e dollar
	430-4-4	Sight.
Sterling	4911/	486
Paris	59117	51816
Beigium	59117	51846
Switzerland	E91(2	51814
Germany	OALL	9514
Housand	Sect 2	4036
A DELLIE		46
NOT WAY	*****	27%
PAGGEB		27%
Denmark	********	27%
GOVERN	MENT BONDS.	
	P/4	Asked
United States 6s of '81		110%
		105 %
		10816
		109%
		108%
		107%
		10516
		102%
United States currency 6	120%	120%
BROKERS	QUOTATIONS.	33-45-73
Chicago (100 0 0 0 0 0 0	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 F ct. bor	106%	*107%
Chicago City 7 W ct. sew	erage*106%	*107%
Chicago City 7 # ct. wat	er loan106%	*107%
Cook County 7 F et. bor	106%	*107%
North Chicago 7 v ct. be City Railway. South Sid		****
City Railway, South Side		149
City Railway, West Side City Railway, North Side		178
Chicago Gas-Light & Co	be Co stock	128
		145
West Division Railway 7	B conte 8100	70
The second secon	T Commence 103	*104

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Gold opened and closed at 102%, with safes in the interim at 102%. Carrying rates 2%, 1%, and 1 per cent. Loans were also made flat and at 2 per cent for borrowing.

Silver at London 55d; here silver bars 122% in preenbacks; 119% in gold. Silver coin %@%c liscount.

reenbacks; 119% in gold. Silver coin %00%c liscount.
Governments steady.
Railroad bonds quict, except for Hannibal & S. Joseph convertibles, which advanced to 84 gainst 80 at the close resterday.
State bonds dull.
The stock market early in the day was rather weak, but afterwards improved, the advance ranging from 1602 per cent from the lowest point.

After the second call the market was wear, and prices yielded 1/6/2/ per cent, the latter on Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which fell off to 51½. Towards the close a firmer feeling prevailed, and the decline was partially recovered. The advance in Lake Shore at the close and firmness of the general market was partly due to a report that a California operator had sold a put on 50,000 shares of Lake Shore to some speculators for 60 days at 60% for 2 ne cent

shares of Lake Shore to some speculators for 60 days at 60c for 2 per cent.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange have adopted an amendment charging one-eighth of 1 per cent commission to outsiders on all securities other than gold, Government bonds, and exchange. Otherwise commissions are unchanged. The new rates go into effect a week from to-day, unless two-thirds of the members meantime vote against the amendment.

amendment.
Transactions, 112,000 shares, of which 2,100 were New York Central, 3,500 Eric, 32,500 Lake Shore, 4,400 Northwestern common, 6,400 preferred, 9,300 St. Paul common, 2,500 preferred, 4,700 St. Joseph, 2,000 preferred, 1,200 Lackawanna, 3,300 Illinois Central, and 15,800 Western Money, 5@7, closing at 5. Prime mercantile pa-er, 7@9.

per. 760.
Customs receipts, \$366,000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$1,025,000.
Clearings, \$16,000,000.
Sterling -Long, 481%; short, 486.
Following is the weekly bank statement: Loans, decrease, \$1,896,400; specie, increase, \$802,500 legal-tenders, decrease, \$714,200; deposits, decrease, \$1,721,800; circulation, increase, \$495,700; reserve, increase, \$516,500

| Coupons | S1 | Coupons | S1 | Coupons | Coup

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cet. 27. — Following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:
Alpha 12 Kentuck 6%
Belcher 15% Leopard 1
Best & Beicher 17% Mexican 10
Bullion 8% Nowhern Belle 15%
Consolidated Virginis 27 Overman 15
California 27% Ophir 14%
Confidence 28 Raymond & Ely 8%
Consolidated Virginis 27 Overman 15
California 5% Silver Hill 11%
Confidence 28 Raymond & Ely 8%
Consolidated Virginis 27%
Caledonia 5% Silver Hill 11%
Crown Point 5% Savage 8%
Exchedger 9% Segregated Belcher 37
Gould & Curry 8%
Sierra Nevala 3%
Imperial 1 Yellow Jacket 9%
Justice 10% Grand Prize 13%
FOREIGN. 13%

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on

1	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, bris	12,730	9, 665	10,538	10,905
Wheat, bu	64,665	77,798	47.335	144, 638
Corn, bu	120,699	121,663	108,972	314.153
Onts, bu	51.910	32,501	14,544	29, 336
Rye, bu	3,840	4, 795	400	3, 130
Barley, bu	32, 240	17,837	53, 795	98, 108
Grass seed, Ds.	249, 390	125, 644	457, 290	198, 496
Flax seed. Bs.	69, 750	404,800		262, 240
B. corn. bs	40,000	130,000	120,000	120,000
C. meats, bs	113,500	256, 400	2,074,616	1,931,703
		100	550	156
		********	128	286
Pork, bris	300	692	392	1,518
Lard, Ds		10,780	269, 764	391, 155
Tallow, Bs	29, 280	35, 833	41,500	51, 100
Butter, Da	213,056	159, 688	34, 805	131,944
Dressed hogs		41	168	
Live hogs, No.	11,051	24, 267	3,583	3, 213
Cattle, No	3.090	3,579	2,607	2, 208
Sheep, No	616	2,403	377	1,130
Hides, lbs	157, 404	142.039	59, 800	146, 978
Highwin's, bris .		350	50	260
Wool, ibs	163,659	201,938	80,620	324, 983
Potatoes, bu	11.035	9,915	1,029	6,348
Coal. tons	9,419	8, 438	1.199	2,560
Hay, tons	60	80	9	50
Lumber, m.ft.	8, 105	3,838	2,882	3,071
Shingles, m	3, 150	1,888	1,000	813
Salt, bris	240	3,078	2,400	3, 213
Poultry, coops	7	44		
Game, pkgs		. 88		
Eggs. pkgs	651	628	464	114
Cheese, bxs	6,820	547	3,085	1,035
Green A., bris	3, 766	6.494	10	1,100

Receipts-	1877.	1877.	1876.
Flour, bris	83, 844	79,715	73,684
Wheat, bu	478, 594	797, 156	584, 995
Corn, bu	535, 953	768, 404	944, 188
Oats. bn	244, 496	282,758	268, 826
Rye, bu	32, 445	30, 883	53, 790
Barley, bu	162,425	264, 714	221, 886
Live hogs, No	61, 148	67, 768	108, 337
Cattle, No	19,071	20, 362	15, 455
Shipments-	20,012	20,002	10, 100
Flour, bus	73,558	68,756	57, 539
	374,685	777, 773	586, 127
Wheat, bu	743,098		1, 145, 522
Corn, bu			
Oats, bu	311,386		273,896
Rye, bu	1,987		52,581
Barley, bu		241, 190	196,600
Live hogs, No	16, 439	17.608	19,666
Cattle No	10,676	9,681	7.065
The following were th		ts from N	ew York
for the weeks ending as	dated:		
	Oct. 27.	Oct. 20,	Oct. 28,

corn with old, expecting that the whole will grade as No. 2. Our advice is the same as Punch once gave to parties about to commit matrimony: "Don't." It is the duty of the inspectors to grade such a mixture as below No. 2, and if they do their duty the owners of such mixed grain will suffer severely. It would be much better to carry out the severely. It would be much better to carry out the idea of the housekeeper who carried two vessels to the milkman with the request that he would put that she could do the mixing herself if required. The leading produce markets were rather slow Saturday, except in corn and spot wheat, and they were generally steadier. Provisions were tame

and hogs easier. Corn and oats were in good de-mand for shipment, barley firmer, and wheat was wanted by the October shorts. The shipping in-quiry for oats was believed to be on account of a vessel owner, who preferred to load for himself rather than accept the ruling rate for a corn cargo. Dry goods were noted quite, with prices steady. Dry goods were quoted quiet, with prices steady, firm, and unchanced. Buyers were not very numerous, but the mails brought a fair number of orders, and, all things considered, the volume of sales was fairly satisfactory. The grocery market was moderately active, with prices showing no very marked change. Coffees were very strong, and seemed in a fair way to go higher. Sugars were dull and, to a great extent, nominal. Sirups, molasses, rice, teas, and spices were in good request, and were firm. Dealers in butter and cheese-reported those markets without new features. There was a liberal call for the former, and the moderate stocks in store were firmly held. The Dry goods were quoted quiet, with prices steady, oderate stocks in store were firmly held. The

There was a liberal call for the former, and the moderate stocks in store were firmly held. The latter was quiet and steady. Dried fruits were firm all around, with prunes, currants, and some other lines tending upward. Nothing new was noted in connection with the fish market. Trade was fair, and previous quotations were fully sustained. In the leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood markets little change was observable. Oils were quiet and nominally unchanged. Linseed remains dull and unsettled at 55@58c for gaw, and at 59@61c for boiled. Turpentine was welk at 39c.

The lumber market was active and steady. A large fleet arrived, and the river in the vicinity of the wholesale market was full of vessels. Cargoes sold readily carly, but the demand fell off at noon, when many vard dealers retired because their dockroom was all occupied. Prices for lumber and shingles were steady, and lath advanced to \$1.50. The wool market was quiet and unchanged. Hay was in request for shipment to lake ports and for local consumption. and ruled firm. Broom-corn was in fair demand steady. Hides were in little better request and steadyer. The receipts continue light, and the stocks in dealers' and tanners' hands are small. Seeds were quiet and unchanged. Po-

tatoes were dull and easy. The offerings were large, but there were not many bayers in the market even at the decline. The demand for poultry was fair, and fare stock brought recent prices. Green fruits were rather quiet. Apples were salable, but other fruit in barrels was quiet, and basket fruit was dull.

Lake freights were more active, and rather weak at the recent decline, at 3c for corn and 3%c for

25,000 bu rys.

Through rates to New York by lake and rail were quoted at 18c on wheat and 17c on corn.

Rail freights were steady at the recent advance.

Rates on grain and other fourth-class are now 40c to New York, 37c to Baltimore, 38c to Philadelphia, 45c to Boston and other New England points, and 35c to Montreal. Boxed meats were quoted 5c, and loose meats 10c per 100 be higher than grain.

nan grain.

The toll receipts on all the canals for the week The toll receipts on all the canals for the week ending Oct. 22 were \$46,006, to 48,685 last year, a decrease of only 6 per cent. The total movement for the same period was 222,079 tons, to 158,244 in 1876, an increase of 400 per cent. This is a pretty fair showing for low tolls. The only reason the collections and the tonnage are not greater is because there are not grain-boats enough to the canals to de the business. But this diffion the canals to do the business. But this diffi-culty will be overcome mother season, as a large number of boats will be constructed this winter.—

Buffalo Commercial, Oct. 24. GRAIN IN SIGHT. The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation

Oct. 28, Oct. 13, Oct. 20, Oct. 22, 1877. 1877. 1876. 1875. Wheat, bu. 11, 322, 164 10, 974, 544 10, 440, 056 11, 488, 402 Coru, bu... 10, 499, 577 10, 558, 764 10, 688, 858 5, 605, 909 Oats, bu... 3, 850, 999 4, 150, 341 3, 257, 685 3, 140, 685 Rye, bu... 2, 622, 437 2, 403, 731 3, 243, 245 1, 414, 680 Barley, bu... 644, 880 673, 669 856, 544 321, 819 Total bu... 28, 880, 036 28, 761, 349 27, 898, 788 21, 970, 945 DIRECT IMPORTS.

The following statement shows the foreign value of, and the customs duties levied on, the goods en-

eity is about \$157,000:	Porman	United States
Class of Goods.	palue.	duty.
Dry goods	\$ 28,010	\$15,480.98
Barley	26,957	6, 250.20
Caustic soda	2,995	1,310,13
Tin plate		2,497.10
Toys and fancy goods		1, 291.6
Salt	4.101	1,966.4
Soda-ash	6, 456	1, 163.2
Earthenware	2,707	#1,082.8
Pickies and sauces		921.8
Seeds	1,954	300.80
Watch material		276.9
Books		45.5
Cigars		110.5
Maple sugar		584.2
Whisky	287	174.3
Ale, beer, and porter	513	141.56
Needles	568 457	822.4
Antiline colors		295, 3
Druggist sundries		209.0
Still whe		233.9
Gin		41.10
Oil paintings and frames.		20.5
Looking-glass plates		78.8
Brandy		90.8
Ballast		4.10
Jewelry		54
Bitters		2.40
smoking tobacco	1	2.25

SHIPPING VALUES. We extract the following, by permission, from the circular of J. H. Drake & Co.: the circular of J. H. Owith 20c intermediate charges, would cost \$1.30 along ide ship; with 2 per cent commission on the curretty value. 73 3d ocean freight, would cost 51s off coast. Beerbohm's quotation, fair spring for prompt shipment, 50s 6d. or 15g per but the disfavor of shipments, with intermediate charges felige. Cash corn at 45gc, with intermediate charges felige, would cost 62c alongside ship; 2 per cent commission on the currency value and freight 7s 3c and 10 cost 2s 5d, Cork for orders.

PROVISIONS.

HOO PRODUCTS—Were very dull in the speculative line for this time of the year, with a moderate shipping movement. Packing hogs were easier, with a fair sup-ply for Saturday, and there was no special change in the advices from other points. Packing proceeds slowly,

94c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 100s105c; do sen-er December, 84couse. Green hams, 75cosec cash and 74677c; for December. Green shoulders, 9604c for short ribs, 94cosec for shoulders, 9604c for short ribs, 94cosec for short clears, 113col 2c for hams, all canvased and backed. Grasse-Was quiet at 5677c. BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$10.00 610, 25 for mess; \$11.00s11.25 for extra mess; and \$14.00s15.50 for hams. Tallow-Was quoted at 73col 74c for city, and 73c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 74/67/4c for city, and 75/6 Tyles for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FI.OUR—Was quiet, the larger aggregate of sales noted being due to transactions on Friday afternoon. The market was firm on good flours, and weil-known brands were very strongly held, while the lower grades were quoted tame, though with some inquiry by shippers. Sales were reported of 285 bris winter extraa, partly at \$6.25; 500 bris do supers at \$4.50; 1,877 bris spring extraa, chiefly at \$5.266.50: 425 bris rye flour on private terms; and 50 bris buckwheat do at \$6.75.

Total, 3, 147 bris. The market closed with the following as the range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters. \$6.058.50; choice to fine spring, \$6.5067.00; fair to good spring, \$5.506.00; low spring, \$8.5067.00; fair to good spring, \$5.506.00; low spring, \$8.0067.00; patent springs, \$7.0088.00; low grade, \$1.0083.50; prec. \$3.2583.50.

BRAN—Was in larger supply, and weak. \$4.0083.50; prec. \$3.2583.50.

BRAN—Was in larger supply, and weak. \$4.0083.50; prec. \$3.2583.50.

BRAN—Was in larger supply, and weak. \$4.0083.50; and 10 tons fine at \$17.00 per ton.

SCREENINGS—Sales were 20 tons coarse at \$13.00; and 10 tons fine at \$17.00 per ton.

SCREENINGS—Sales was made of 10 tons coarse at \$17.00 per ton on track.

WILLAT—Was less active and irregular. Putures delivered to the service of the servic

bu high-mixed at 405/46454c; 1870. bit No. 2 at 45/46454c; 0. 800 bu prescribed at 435/464c; 0. 800 but y sample at 4464554c on track; and 2. 400 bu new at 385/4576 do. Total, 192,600 bu.

OATS—Were firm under an active inquiry for cash, which closed ye higher than on Friday. The trading was principally in No. 2 oats, which were wanted to complete cargoes, and ruled firm under small offerings. The stock in store decreased asst week, and that of No. 2 is probably not far from 100,000 bu. The light stock has little if any effect on futures, the line out being small, and than for October appears to be nearly settleds Futures were freely offered Saturday with rew buyers on the floor. No. 2 sold at 245/4524kc. No. 2 white sold at 245/425c. Rejected sold at 118cc. November was duil at 255/4256c, and becomes were salable. Cash sales were reported of 2 to 245/425c. Rejected sold at 118cc. November was duil at 255/4256c, and becomes were salable. Cash sales were reported of 2 at 245/425c. Rejected sold at 118cc. White at 245/425c. Rejected sold at 118cc. November was duil at 255/2256c, and becomes at 254/425c. Rejected sold at 118cc. November was duil at 255/225c. Rejected sold at 118cc. November was fully at 255/225c. Rejected sold at 118cc. November was fully at 245/45c. November was and for the november shorted and figure receipts dated saturday bringing a premium of 4cc over regular, as they would carry over to nextmonth. No. 2 sold at 53/465/45cc. Cash sales were reported of 5, 200 bu No. 2 st 53/465/45cc. Cash sales were reported of 5, 200 bu No. 2 st 53/465/45cc. Cash sales were reported of 5, 200 bu No. 2 st 53/465/45cc. Cash sales were reported of 5, 200 bu No. 2 st 53/465/45cc. Cash sales were reported of 5, 200 bu No. 2 st 53/466/45cc. Cash sales were reported of 5, 200 bu No. 2 st 53/466/45cc. Cash sales were reported of 6, 200 bu by sample at 51/46cc. Cash sales were reported of 6, 200 bu by sample at 51/46cc. Cash sales were reported of 6, 200 bu No. 2 st 53/46cc. Con changing them to December at a differe

barley was in fair request, and receipts that were dated so as to carry into November commanded a premium over regular. December sold at 695c and closed at 695c 666t. November opened at 595c, and closed at 695c 666t. November opened at 595c, and colored at 595c cash sold at 586585jc, and receipts dated Monday brought 59c. The lower grades were scarce and firmer, extra No. 3 closing at 435c, and No. 3 at 38c. Feed was steady at 37c. Cash sales were reported of 7, 800 bu No. 2 at 58650c; 1, 400 bu extra No. 3 at 435c/6455c; 1,600 bu feed at 37c; 11,200 bu by sample at 40675c on track, and 3,000 bu do at 47680c delivered. Total, 25,000 bu.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at \$2.0402.14.

BROOM-CORN—was in fair request and steady;
Green hurl, 54,66c; medium hurl, 44,65c; red-tipped
do, 44,644c; green brush, with hurl enough to work
it, 5635c; red-tipped, with do, 44,644c; red do, 34,
64c; inside brush, 46,44c; inferior brush, 34,64c;
crooked, 24,6354c.
BEANS—Were in fair demand and firm under light
offerings. Choice mediums are quoted at \$2.0062.50.
BUTTER—The market was without noticeable
change. A good local and shipping demand existed,
and for common and medium grades, as well as for
choice and fancy qualities, the tone of the market was
starty steady. For the time of year the supply in store

choice and fancy qualities, the tone of the market was fairly steady. For the time of year the supply in store here is of very moderate dimensions, and holders seem confident that there will be no material decline in prices: We quote: Fancy creamery, 30x32c; good to choice grades, 20x22c; medium, 15618c; interior to common, 94x314c.

BAGGING—A quiet and steady market was noted. There was no disposition to stimulate trade by offering price-concessions, the reduced condition of the stocks on hand giving holders confidence, Quotations remain as follows: Stark, 24c; Brighton, A. 234c; Lewiston, 214c; Otter Creek, 20%; American, 199c; Lewiston, 214c; Otter Creek, 20%; American, 199c; buriaps, 4 and 5 bn, 134615c; gunnics, stagles, 146144c; do, double, 240244c.

Arices from other Philaders of the Checkman is presented that when the Checkman is presented that when the Checkman is presented that the Checkman is presented to the Checkman is presented that the Checkman is presented to the Checkman is

256296: pepper, 1056216: usinger, 102-11.
Soap—Lrue Blue, 58c; White Linger, 102-11.
Soap—Lrue Blue, 58c; German mottled. 6664(c)
Sine Lily, 6685(c). White Lily, 34c; White Rose, 34c; 6c; Peach Blosson, 70: Savon Imperial, 554696: Bannelly, 6687(c). White Lily, 34c; White Rose, 34c; 6c; Peach Blosson, 70: Savon Imperial, 554696: Bannelly, 6687(c). The Alley-Was in fair request and firm. Timothy was wanted to send to the humber country and for home use. Prairle is scarce, and local buyers are taking timothy. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, 88, 5069, 100; No. 2 do, 88. 00; mixed, 87. 50; upland prairle, 88, 6068, 25; No. 1 prairle, 86, 5087, 00; slough, 85, 00.

HIDES—The market is unsettled. Hides seem to be more salable, but prices are irregular. ranging from understood to the more salable, but prices are irregular. ranging from understood to the more salable, but prices are irregular. ranging from understood to the more salable, but prices are irregular. ranging from understood to the more salable, but prices are irregular. ranging from understood to the more salable, but prices are irregular. ranging from understood to the more salable, but prices are irregular. ranging from understood to the more salable, but prices are irregular. The salable s

wHISKY-was questand with the cline. Sale was reported of 100 bris (raw) at \$1.07 per gallon.

WOOL-Was in moderate request and steady. The stock is light and without taken by the Western manufacturers before apring. Following are the prices: Medium unwashed wools, 25.27c; fine washed, 229.25c; fine fleece washed, 370.40c; medium do, 33.33c; tip wools, choice, 429.44c; fair to good, 309.41c. LIVE STOCK. Hogs, 3,769 9,227 17,017 15,755 11,051 7,500 Total. 19, 207
Same week in 1876 17, 567
Last week 19, 892
Stiments—
Monday 581
Tuesday 444
Wednesday 2, 690
Thursday 2, 825
Friday 2, 697 1,399 2,131 3,937 5,432 8,583 2.061 ghtly im-ous week, being act-p the yards 16,482 Total..... 9,057

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1, 450
But and upwards
years to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1, 25,
10 1, 400 Bs.
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1, 150 to 1, 250 Bs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 050 to 1, 200 Bs.
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city siaughter, weighing 800 to 1, 100 Bs.
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 600 Bs.

common to choice cows, for city saughter, 2, 5023, 15

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700

1, 1, 200 hs.

Interior Light and thin cows, helters, stags.

2, 002, 2, 000

Texas—Through the stage of the stage o

anging at \$4.60@5.25.
CATTLE AND SHEEP-Unchanged; little doing.
RECEIPTS-Hogs, 900; cattle, 300; sheep, 250. LUMBER. LUMBER.

The cargo market was moderately active Saturday and steady. A fleet of perhaps seventy cargoes was at the wnarves, and a large number of ressels went through to the yard docks without coming on the wholesale market. The local dealers and country merchanis took about twenty-five cargoes early. The yard dealers took most of the lumber, many of them leaving the market at noon because all their dock room was occupied with vessels discharging their cargoes. Piece stuff moved slowly at first, but buvers ason took hold.

stuff moved slowly at first, but buyers soon took hold paying \$8.75 for straight loads. Common grades wer steady at \$0.00@10.00, and medium at \$11.00@14.00 Lath sold at \$1.50, and closed at this price. The stock

Following are some of the sales:
Solar Hinde and Jones, from Duncan City, 480,000 ft
boards at \$12.00; schr Joses, from Buncan City, 480,000 ft
boards at \$12.00; schr Joses, from Muskecon, 100,000
ft strips and boards, partly Norway, at \$10,00; 5,000 ft
piece-stuff at \$8.75; 40,000 lath at \$1.50; Lumberman,
from Montague, 30,000 ft common boards at \$10.00;
Minnie Corlect, from Grand Haven, 80,000 ft strips and
boards at \$11.50; lath at \$1.50; pickets at \$6.00.
Sohr Montmorency, from East Tawas, 220,000 ft
boards, partly dry, at \$10.50.
Sohr Adriatic, from Muskegon, 140,000 ft strips and 10.50. Muskegon, 140,000 ft strips and Magic, from Pentwater, 85,000 Schr Adrintic, from Muskegon, 19,000 is strips 500 ourds at \$13.00; schr Magic, from Pentwater, 85,000 i mixed common at \$8,75; schr Josephine Dresden, from While Lake, 85,000 ft common mixed at \$8.25

mail timber. 6x8 to 8x8. licketa, rough and select. licketa, select, dressed and headed... ath...

BY TELEGRAPH.

les 'A" standard ...

FOREIGN CITIES. FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27-11:30 a. m.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 4d; white, No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 12s 4d; club, No. 1, 13s 4d; No. 2, 12s 11d. Cope, No. 2, 12s 11d. C 29s 3d; No. 2, 29s. Provisions—Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 45s 6d. Liverroot, Oct. 27. — Latest — Cotton — Market easier at 69-1060%d; sales 8,000 paies; speculation and

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27. — Latest — COTTON — Market casier at 6 9 10803/dt; sales 8:000 oaies; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 5,000.

Beradutuffe—California white wheat, 128 806218; do club, 128 11de128 4d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 108 4de318 2d; do winter, 108 6d@118 2d. Floure-Extra New York, 298. Corn—Western mixed, 2886238 3d. Oais—American, 3s. Barley, 3s 6d. 2886238 3d. Oais—American, 456508.

Press—Canadian, 388 6d.
CLOVER SEED—American, 456508.
Provisions—Mess pork, 478 6d. Frime mess beef, 928 6d. Lard—American, 458 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 408 6d; short do, 418 6d.
Tallow—American, 418.
Press—California, 438.
Press—California, 438.
Press—California, 438.
Press—California, 438.
Press—California, 438.
Press—Fine American, 468.
Antwerp, Oct. 27.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 584; Western, 488 6d. Bacon—Cumberlands, 488; short ribs, new, 418 6d; jong clear, 408 6d; short clear, 418 9d; shoulders, 388; huma, 588. Lard, 438 6d. Prime mess beef, 598; india mess beef, 578; extra India mess, 1048.
Loynon, 604; 27.—Prime, 108 8de118 6d. Corn quiet. Mass Laxe—Cargoes of coast—Wheat quiet. Corn is good demand. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt safipment by sall, 2986298 6d. American of the coast small.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

Oct. 27.—COTTON—Weak at 115(6)115(c.

Putures steady: October, 11.18c: November, 11.04c;

becember, 11.02(3)1.01c; January, 11.06(3)1.07c; February, 11.16(3)1.20c; March, 11.32(3)1.30c; April;

11.45(3)1.46c; May, 11.57(3)1.50c; June, 11.71(4)1.72c,

PLOUR—Very moderate demand; receipts, 16,600 bris.

Prices unchanged. Rye flour unchanged.

CONS.MEAL—Steady: Western, \$2.65(3).00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand moderate and lower; sales

Prices unchanged. Hye flour unchanged.
Cons.-Maal.-Steady: Western, \$2.6563.00.
Grain-Wheat.-Demand moderate and lower; sales
322,000 bu No. 3 spring. \$1.23; No. 2 Chicago spring.
\$1.31; No. 2 Milwaukee. \$1.3061.31; No. 1 spring.
\$1.30; No. 2 Milwaukee. \$1.3061.31; No. 1 spring.
\$1.30; No. 2 Milwaukee. \$1.3061.31; No. 1 spring.
\$1.30; No. 2 Chicago spring. \$1.434. Rye quiet but
firm No. 2 70; Tol. Tol. 1 string. No. 1 (leads. 56c. Milt quiet but firm. ConFirmer; Freed. 70,000 ou; yellow western, 622; 604c;
No. 2 Cognier, 615; 65c. Milt quiet but firm. ConFirmer; Freed. 70,000 ou; yellow western, 622; 604c;
No. 2 Cognier, 615; 65c. Milt quiet but firm. ConFirmer; Freed. 70,000 ou; yellow western, 622; 604c;
No. 2 Cognier, 615; 65c. Milt quiet but firm. ConFirmer; Freed. 70,000 ou; yellow western, 622; 604c;
No. 2 Cognier, 615; 65c. Milting. 606c.
Hillow-Quiet and unchanged.
Geogenies.-Coffee frum; demand moderate; Rio cargoes, 1546; 1946 in gold. Sugar dull and heavy; fair
to good refining. 88; 65c; prine. 896c; refined. 66c.
Molasses steady. Rice steady.
Perroctum-Crude, 896c; refined. 14c.
Tallow-Steady; 78; 65c.
Strikins of Turrentins.-Firmer; 34c.
Edges-Firm; Western, 21623c.
Provisions-Fork firmer; new mess, 214.35614.50.
BUTTER-Western, 116226c.
CHEESE-Steady; 776124d.
WHISKY-Dull and nominal; \$1.11.
LEATHER-Dull and lower to sell.

ST. LOUIS. Oct. 27.—Gorrrox—Quiet and unchanged.
FLOUE-Dull and lower to sell.

ST. LOUIS. Oct. 27.—Gorrox—Quiet and unchanged.
FLOUE-Dull and lower to sell.

ST. LOUIS. Oct. 27.—Gorrox—Quiet and unchanged.
FLOUE-Dull and lower to sell.

ST. LOUIS. Oct. 27.—Gorrox—Quiet and unchanged.
Partstoner: 805. November; \$1.256
November; \$1.256
November; \$2.576
Responsed. 1006 November; \$1.256
November; \$2.576
Responsed. 1006 November; \$1.256
November; \$2.576
Responsed. 1006 November

BALTIMORE. Md., Oct. 27.—FLOUR—Dull and un-changed.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western quiet and easier: Western steamer. \$1.29; do No. 2 winter red. spot, October, and November, \$1.39; Becember, \$1.42. Corn—West-ern steady and firm; Western mixed, spot and Octo-ber, 60-5e: November, \$1.60. December, 59-5e bid. Oats quiet and steady; Western white, \$4-25c; do mixed, 32-63e. By equiet at 65-60e.

Paraolsus—Dull; crude, 8684c; refined, 146145c Coffex—Steady and unchanged. With the contract of the contract

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; white Michigan, \$1.32; extra do, \$1.34; November, white Michigan. \$1.32; extra do, \$1.34; ambe Michigan, spot. \$1.294; Nocomber, \$1.34; ambe Michigan, spot. \$1.294; No 2 red winter, spot. October, and November, \$1.294; No. 2 red winter, spot. No. 3 red. \$1.174; Corn quiet; high-mired. 40c; No. 2, spot. 45c; Norember, 478; December, \$1.39; No. 3 red. \$1.174; Corn quiet; high-mired. 40c; No. 2, spot. 45c; Norember, 478; Co. 2 white, 50c; rejected, 478; c; new do, 43c. Catequiet; No. 2, 284; C. CLOVER-SEED-Prime, \$4.55; mammoth, \$5.00. Receivers-Flour, 800 bris; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 27.000 bu; oats. 6,000 bu; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 21.000 bu; oats. 1,000 bu; cinn, 21.000 bu; corn, Cinninnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 27.—COTTON-changed at 1034c. changed at 1036c.

RLOUR-Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN-Wheat dull; red, \$1.2001.28. Corn easie but not quotably lower, at 40646c. Oats quiet bu steady at 27631c. Rye dull at 58600c. Barley du and unchanged. and unchanged.
PROVISIONS-POYK-In good demand at \$13.75. Lard
quiet; steam, \$8.35; kettle, \$9.0049.25. Bulk meats
noumally unchanged; no offerings. Bacon-Demand
fair and market firm; sides, \$9.2569.50, loose,
WHISKY-Steady, with fair demand at \$1.07.
BUTFER-Steady and unchanged.
LINSER OIT.—Dull at Sec.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27.-FLOUE-Quiet and changed.

Grain—Wheat firm at the opening, declined \(\)

Grain—Wheat firm at the opening, declined \(\)

Grain—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \(\)

No. 1 Milwaukee, \(\)

No. 1 Milwaukee, \(\)

No. 2 Milwaukee, \(\)

No. 2 Milwaukee, \(\)

No. 3 Milwaukee, \(\)

No. 2 Milwaukee, \(\)

Si. 10\(\)

No. 2 Milwaukee, \(\)

No. 3 Milwaukee, \(\)

No. 4 Milwaukee, \(\)

No. 3 Milwaukee, \(\)

No. 4 Milwaukee, \(\)

No. 3 Milwaukee, \(\)

No. 4 Milwaukee, \(\)

No. 4 Milwaukee, \(\)

No. 4 Milwaukee, \(\)

No. 5 Milwaukee, \(\)

No. 5 Milwaukee, \(\)

No. 6 Milwaukee, \(\)

No. 6 Milwaukee, \(\)

No. 6 Milwaukee, \(\)

No. 7 Milwaukee, \(\)

No. 7 Milwaukee, \(\)

No. 8 Milwaukee, \(\)

No. 9 Milwaukee, \(\)

No. 10 Milwauk

Nigo.
PROVISIONS—Quiet, but steady.
PROVISIONS—Quiet, but steady.
PRECHITS—Wheat to Buffalo. 43-44c.
RECHITS—Flour, 14,000 bris: wheat, 154,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 17,000 bris: wheat, 173,000 bu.
PHILADELPHIA.
Oct. 27.—FLOUR—Quiet and unphanged.
Gaalx—Wheat unchanged. Corn steady; yellow, 62c;
Gaalx—Wheat unchanged. Corn steady; yellow, 62c;
mixed, 61661½c. Oats steady; white Western, 256
80c; mixed do, 33634c. Rys steady at 70672c.
PROVISIONS—in fair demand and unchanged.
RGGS—Firm; Western, 25624c.
CRESSE—Unchanged.
PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 14461446; crude, 116

134c. RECEIPTS-Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 54,000 bu; cata, 0.000 bu.

6,000 but the mean rice of the state of the INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Oct. 27.—Flour—Quiet and un-

changed. Grain—Wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.24@1.25; No.3 do, \$1.15 @1.18. Corn—Mixed, 43@44c; November, 37c. Ryc, \$2@350. Oats, 23@25c. Pzovisions—Bulk clear rib, 74c: shoulders, 64c; hams, 11@114c. Lard—Steam, \$8.50; kettle, \$9.50@ 10.00.

NEW ORLEANS. Oct. 27.—Cour.—Dull and lower; white and yellow, 60c. Provisions—Meas pork, \$15.00@15.25.
MONETARY—Gold, 102%@103. Sight exchange on New York % discount. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 493. BUFFALO, Oct. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, and nominally unchanged. Corn—Quiet and steady: No. 2 mixed Western heid at 520. Oats dull; No. 2 Chicago offered

St 32c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—10c for wheat, 9c for corn to New York.

MEMPHIS. Oct. 27.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10%c; sales, 3,000 bales; receipts, 2,500; shipments, 1,500; stock, 1,500 bales.

OSWEGO. Oct. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club, 31.32. Corn unchanged.

PEORIA. Oct. 27.—Highwings—Steady at \$1.06%; sales, 150 bris.

WOOL.

Boston, Oct. 27.—Wool.—Demand moderate, and prices continue weak and unsatisfactory. Fine freeces quiet, duit, and neglected. There appears very little pressure to sell, but holders are ready to make concessions to good buyers. Sales still continue to exceed the receipts which for some weeks have been small compared with previous years. Ohlo No. 1. XXX, and above at 22%-547c; Michigan, Wisconsin, and other fleeces, 36,45c; combing, 306,35c; unwashed fleeces, 25,332c; tub washed, 45c; scoured, 446,75c; super and X pulled, 30 646c.

DRY GOODS. DRI GUOLDO.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Market for cotton goods quiet but generally steady in agents' hands. Leading makes of brown sheetings and cotton financis continue in fair request. Bleached shirtings quiet. Prints moving slowly. Ginghams shd cotton dress goods in steady request. Heavy woolen goods quiet, but agents are receiving fair orders for spring weight cassimeres and

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 27.—PETROLEUM—Market outet; prices steady; standard white, I be test, 12½c. PITTSRUBE, Oct. 27.—PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, \$2.376 at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 124; Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Oct. 27. - SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-REORGANIZING THE ARMY.

FORT FETTERMAN, Wy. T., Oct. 21 .- The re-

duction of the army is recommended on the score of economy, and it is undoubtedly true, as often alleged, that our army costs far more per man than does the regular force of any other country in the world. The cause of this

per man than does the regular force of any other country in the world. The cause of this is very evident to any person conversant with military matters, and, did Congress understand the subject, the army as now organized would not stand two months after their next session. The United States army is composed of two distinct elements: the line or army proper, and the staff, or ornamental division of the army. The line comprises the infantry, cavalry, and artillery, the real army or fighting force. The staff comprises Engineers, Ordnance, Quartermasters, Commissaries, Inspectors, Paymasters, Surgeons, and last and least, Judge-Advocates, or military lawyers. Now, any person can see at a glance that the last-meutioned departments are mere appendages of the army,—the storekeepers, doctors, and waiters in general,—and so they are considered in England, Germany, and, I believe, every nation in Christendom except the United States. But with us everything is reversed; the staff is the army, and the army is a mere appendage of the staff. The cause, the sole cause, of our army being so expensive is owing to the preponderance of the staff corps. And were it reduced to reasonable limits, military expenses would be reduced one-third or one-half. On the appropriations now allowed, an army of 45,000 men could be maintained were it properly organized.

A brief consideration of the staff-departments taken in detail will substantiate this statement. First, in regard to the Engineers. The armies of Napoleon contained 600 Engineer officers at a period when more than one million men were in arms engaged in actual war, and performing some of the most stupendous undertakings of modern times. Our army of twenty thousand men, in a time of profound peace, has attached to it, and weighing it down, more than one hundred officers of Engineers. The Ordnance Corps have charge of arsenals and the arms, ammunition, etc., which they contain. All this could be performed by the

and the arms, ammunition, etc., which they contain. All this could be performed by the and the arms, ammunition, etc., which they contain. All this could be performed by the artillery, who also have charge of heavy guns and occupy ports contiguous to arsenals, and possessing a great number of surplus officers who could to the benefit of the service be detailed to perform that duty. There is no reason whatever for continuing the Ordnance Corps. The interests of the army and the nation demand its speedy abolition.

Another useless cause of expense is the "Inspector-General's Department." The soldiers of the army, men out here on the plains, wonder what object was attained by the creation of this department. Whenever public property is to be inspected, a line officer is detailed for the purpose, and a legitimate inspector from the corps proper is as unknown to us as the extinct animals whose fossilized bones give evidence that in past ages they wandered over these plains. The first duty of Congress should be to provide an honorable asylum for the officers of the Inspector-General's Department.

gress should be to provide an honorable asylum for the officers of the Inspector-General's Department.

Another department equally useless and far more expensive than the preceding is the Commissary or Subsistence Department, as it is named in the army register. Between this and the Quartermaster Department there is no distinction, or if there be it is to all practicable purposes a distinction without a difference. The province of the Quartermaster is to issue clothing to the men; wagons, mules, borses, and all accounterments for the military train, all utensils, etc., that may be needed at a post. The Commissary issues articles of subsistence only. This division of similar duties ahke in all particulars, excepting the articles issued, necessitates the creation of a new department, with its Brigadier-General, two Colonels, three Lieutenant-Colonels, besides numerous Majors and Captains, involving an enormous expense upon the Government, all of which is utterly unnecessary. Economy, instead of reducing the army, calls for an immediation consolidation of the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments.

When the late late riots occurred, and vast amounts of public and private property were destroyed by the mob, a loud cry was raised for the presence of troops. The response was made that there were no troops to spare, owing to the small number of men in the regular army, and now Congress is importuned to increase the army as a measure of true economy, while on the same grounds by others it is opposed.

True economy consists in reorganizing the army. Let this be done; let a thorough reorganization be effected, and an army competent for all national purposes, on the frontier, or to preserve the peace and order in our great cities, will be at the call of Government without one dollar of expenditure over the present appropriations.

SHORT-HORNS.1

Saturday's Sales at Paris, Ky. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna PARIS, Ky., Oct. 27.—The sale of Short-I ne property of Ayres & McClintock, to-day he the property of Ayres & McClintock, to-day had a large attendance, and the prices obtained was good. This is the last sale in this county, the four remaining sales of the series being held in Fayette and Clark Counties. Previous to the sale of Short-Horns, Alexander McClintock and 169 head of imported sheep, 166 ewes averaging \$22.50, and three rams averaging \$47.33, the satire lot aggregating \$4,909.

The Short-Horns, forty-four cows and helfer and thirteen bulls, aggregated \$10,220, an average of \$198.20 for females and \$115.40 for bulls.

Below is the full report. Where no State Below is the full report. Where no State at mentioned, Kentucky is understood:

1. 3d Duke of Oneida, red-roan, calved Aurus, 1870, by 4th Duke of Geneva (30, 958), from 100 Duchess of Geneva, by 2d Duke of Geneva (23, 752); withdrawn.

2. Udora 5th, red, calved Juhe, 1875, by 170 Duke of Airdrie, 6, 629, from Udora 4th, by Min Believille's Son (34, 859); H. C. Bowen, Shawhand Station; 8550.

Station; \$650.

3. Fidelity 6th, roan, calved January. 1876,
3.4th Duke of Airdrie, 7,778, from Fidelity 4th, b
Milbrook (34, 851); W. P. Hearne, Lexington
\$885.

Millbrook (34, 851); W. P. Hearne, Lexington, 8685.

4. Finesse 4th, red and white, calved April 1875, by 14th Duke of Airdrie, 7, 879, from Finesse 2d, by Millbrook (34, 851); W. P. Hearne, Lexington, 8225.

5. Finesse 2d, roan, calved September, 1871, by Millbrook (34, 851), from Fidelity, by Deadichas, 5, 501; W. A. Parker, Paris; 8390.

6. Camparce, rich roan, calved May, 1868, Rosy Puke, 6, 142, from Constance, by Mosstroper (34, 877); L. Lawrence Holt, Paris; 8210.

7. Hilpa Duchess 2d, red, calved May, 1878, by Joe Airdrie, 10, 288, from Hattie 2d, by Capedies, 9, 616; Canada West Breeder Association, John Hope, agent; 8500.

8. Duke of Ducie, rich roan, calved May, 1877, by 14th Duke of Airdrie, 7, 879, from Camparaby Newsy Duke, 6, 142; Joseph Scott, Paris; 850, 9. Aurora Duchess of Hinkston, red, calved March, 1877, by 17th Duke of Airdrie, 6, 629, from 2d Aurora of Fairview, by ninth Duke of Thoradale, 5, 909; C. R. Turner, Milgrabary; 8210.

10. Knightly Duchess, roan, calved May, 1876, by 2d Bart of Oxford (33, 809), from Duchess Codenza 2d, by Airdrie Duke, 5, 306; H. Clay Hutchicraft, Paris; \$320.

12. Duchess Cadenza 2d, red, calved May, 1871, by Airdrie Duke, 5, 306; from Duches Cadenza, by 10th Duke of Thoradale, 5, 610; H. Clay Hutchicraft, Paris; \$320.

12. Duchess Cadenza 2d, red, calved May, 1871, by Airdrie Duke, 5, 306; from Duches Cadenza, by 10th Duke of Thoradale, 5, 610; H. Clay Hutchicraft, Paris; \$320.

12. Duchess Cadenza 2d, red, calved May, 1872, by 23d Duke of Airdrie, 19, 303, from Miley 24th, by 18th Duke of Airdrie, 11, 678; James Ingles, Lowes Station; \$275.

14. Beile of Muirkirk, roan, calved August 1871, by King of the Ocean, 8, 405, from Ania, 5110.

15. Louan of Belvidere, red and white, calved May, 1872, by 1872, by 1874, by 1874, by 1874, by 1874, by 1875, by 1874, by 1875, by 1875

1871, by King of the Ocean, 8, 465, from Ania, by 7th Duke of Airdrie (23, 718); H. B. Adair, Paris; \$110.

15. Louan of Belvidere, red and white, talvel February, 1877, by 14th Duke of Thorndale (28, 459), from Louan 19th, by Duke of Airdris, 2, 743; Joseph Scott; \$155.

16. Clover Gwynne 2d, red and white, calvel May, 1873, by Oxford Lad, 24, 225, from Clover Gwynne, by Duke of Gwynne, 4, 730; John Hamilton, Millersburg; \$135.

17. Roan Duchess of Hinkston, red and white, calved July, 1877, by 4th Duke of Hillhard, 21, 509, from 3d Senora of Fairview, by Salamander, 9, 046; Canada West Breeders' Association; \$350.

der. 9,046; Canada West Breeders' Association; \$390.

18. 2d Knightly Maid, white, calved April, 1874, by King Lear, 13, 263, from Victorine, by Prince Leopoid, 6,057; G. E. Kirns, Parts; \$240.

19. 5th Knightly Maid, white, calved Angust, 1877, by 3d Duke of Oneida, 9,927, from 2d Knightly Maid, by King Lear, 13, 263; George Burrows, Millersburg; \$140.

20. Cypress Duchess 3d, red, calved March, 1876, by Duke of Geneva, 7, 931, from Duchess Cadenza, by Airdrie Duke, 5, 603; H. C. Hutch-craft, Paris; \$320.

21. Hilpa Duke, red, calved July, 1877, by 4th Duke of Hillburst, 21, 509, from Hattie 2d, by Cespedes, 9, 616; T. E. Moore, Shawhan's Station; \$180.

Cespedes, 9,616; T. E. Moore, Shawhan's Station; \$180.
22. Blanche Worthington, roan, calved February, 1876, by Thorndale, 13,031, from Fashion of Minglewood, by Dick Taylor, 5,508; Nicholas Marsh, Paris; \$130.

Minglewood, by Dick Taylor, 5,508; Nicholas Marsh, Paris; \$130.

23. Jessie, red, calved June, 1875, by Thorndale, 13,031, from Belle of Minglewood, by Duks of Bourbon, 2,751; R. H. Ellison, Manchester, O.; \$105.

24. Cambria 4th, red, calved May, 1875, by Joe Airdrie, 10,788, from Carrie White, by Nobis Duke, 8,702; John Miller, Millersbarg; \$275.

25. Duty, red, calved May, 1874, by Duke of Thornhil, 21,529, from Dignity, by Jurmile (22,021); C. R. Turner, Millersburg; \$110.

26. Gaily Princess, roan, calved April, 1876, by 3d Baron of Lyonedale, 18,967, from Lucinda, by Duke of Oxford, 6,681; Clay Bowen; \$170.

27. Oxford Myrtle 4th, red, calved September, 1876, by 2d Duke of Oneida, 9,926, from Oxford Myrtle 2d, by Oxford Royal, 12,560; withdrawn, 28, Lockburn Airdrie, red and white, calved August, 1876, by 13th Duke of Airdrie, 3,533, from 3d Senora of Fairview, by Salamander, 9,046; E. W. Martin; \$45.

29. Irene Duchess, red, calved August, 1876, by 17th Duke of Airdrie, 6,629, from Iona, by 14th Duke of Airdrie, 7,879; T. E. Moore; \$145.

30. Duchess of Athol 13th, red, calved August, 1875, by Louan's Dake 3d, 3,916, from Duchess of Athol, by Prince Geneva 2d, 10,668; C. Meng, Paris; \$130.

1875, by Louan's Duke 3d, 3, 916, from Duchess of Athol, by Prince Geneva 2d, 10,668; C. Meng, Paris; \$130.

3l. Idalia, red and white, calved February, 1876, by Thorndale, 13,031, from Queen of the West 2d, by Lookout, 1,788; withdrawn.

32. Bride 29th, red and white, calved May, 1876, by 14th Duke of Thorndale (28, 459), from Bride 25th, by 14th Duke of Thorndale (28, 459), from Bride 25th, by 14th Duke of Thorndale (28, 459), from 33. 7th Maid of Hope, rofn, calved January, 1877, by Cambridge Kose Duke, 22, 294, from Maid of Hope, by Salamander, 9,046; H. B. Adsir, \$150.

Maid of Hope, by Salamander, 9, 046; H. B. Aasir, \$150.

34. Leopardess 9th, roan, calved September, 1874, by Gainford Duke, 14, 290, from Leopardess 6th, by Duke El Hakim, 5, 524; R. C. Estell, Pine Grove; \$70.

35. Belle Marion 6th, red roan, calved August, 1876, by 13th Duke of Airdrie, 5, 535, from Belle Marion, by Red Duke, 6, 085; Benjamin Kirk, Maysilick; \$140.

36. Rosamond 3d, roan, calved September, 1875, by Joe Airdrie, 10, 288, from Albs, by Duke of Goodness, 3, 859; John W. Hutsell, Paris; \$340.

37. Peri's Airdrie, red, calved October, 1876, by 17th Duke of Airdrie, 6, 629, from 4th Peri of Fairview, by Peri's Duke, 10, 579; H. B. Adai; \$60. \$60.

38. Rosamond 4th, roan, calved August, 1878, by Cambridge Rose Duke, 22, 294, from Rosamond 3d, by Joe Airdrie, 10, 283; George Burrows;

3d, by Joe Airdrie, 10,283; George Burrows; \$150.

39. Fancy 5th, red, calved June, 1876, by 14th Duke of Thorndale, 8,031, from Fancy 2d, by Airdrie, 2,478; George Burrows; \$210.

40. Fancy 6th, red, calved June, 1877, by Cambridge Rose Duke, 22,295, from Fancy 2d, by Airdrie, 2,478; E. L. Pearce, Flemingsours; \$130. \$130.
41. Ruth's Phyllis, roan, calved July, 1876, by
Hubback, 14,526, from Ruth's Bloom, by Duke of
Lenora, 22,834; Joseph Scott; \$105.
42. Galatia, red, calved June, 1876, by Genera
Lad, 10,129, from Grace, by Morgan, 12,467;

Hubback. 14, 526, from Ruth's Bloom, by Duke of Lenora. 22, 834; Joseph Scott; \$105.

42. Galatia, rode, calved June, 1876, by Genera Lad. 10, 129, from Grace, by Morgan, 12, 467; withdrawn.

43. Rose of Belvidere, red, calved June, 1875, by Rodney, 12, 812, from Red Rose 3d, by Noble, 5, 997; H. B. Adair; \$130.

44. Rose of Hinkston, roan, calved February, 1877, by Duke Geneva, 22, 631, from Rosette, by Gem. 5, 660; withdrawn.

45. 2d Rose of Belvidere, red, calved June, 1876, by 2d Duke of Goodoness, 9, 844, from Red Rose 3d, by Noble, 5, 897; Nathan Bayless, Paris; 365, 46. Victorine, rofm, calved June, 1888, by Prince Leopoid, 6, 057, from Victoria, by Royal Prince (20, 743); Canada West Breeders' Association; \$180.

47. Neilson, red, calved February, 1874, by Duke of Fairview, 11, 725; from Fannie, by Imported Langston, 3, 051; Joseph Scott; \$00.

48. Minnie, red and white, calved June, 1875, by 2d Duke of Goodoness, 9, 848, by Belle of Minglewood, by Duke of Bourbon, 2, 751; D. B. Lewis, Paris; \$35.

49. Lucilla, roan, calved February, 1877, by Red Airdric, 8, 904, from Aggie, by Duke of Argyle, 5, 539; withdrawn.

50. Baron Wiley 3d, red, calved June, 1876, by 14th Duke of Thorndale, 24, 548, from Fancy 2d, by Airdric, 2, 478; H. S. Corbin, Paris; \$350.

51. Rosemary Duke, red, calved June, 1876, by 14th Duke of Thorndale, 24, 548, from Rosemary 2d, by 4th Duke of Geneva (30, 958); L. Taylor, Versailles; \$145.

52. Ircne Duke, red, calved Juny, 1877, by 4th Duke of Airdrice, 7, 879; Joseph Scott; \$50.

53. Queen of the West 2d, red, and white, calved in 1873, by Lookout, 11, 788, from Queen of the West 2d, red, and white, calved 18, 50, 1874, by Scott, 59, 59, Rom Margaret, by 2d Cambridge Rose Duke, 22, 295, from Margaret, by 2d Cambridge Rose Duke, 22, 295, from Margaret, by 2d Cambridge Rose Duke, 28, 295, from Margaret, by 2d Cambridge Rose Duke, 26, calved May, 1876, by 10ke of Airdric, 6, 622; withdrawn.

56. Parity, white, calved June, 1877, by 2d Lord Anguis of Hinkson, roan, calved May, 1877, by

MARINE

What the Chief of E Harbor Improver

That Mysterious Wreck Said to Be the Valentin

Chicago the Greatest

on the Americ

A Chapter of Mish

HARBOR IMPRO and northwestern rivers, as vance proof copy of that office ng details of the work on Calumet, Michigan City, given, together with the es mendations of the officer in mendations of the officer in of Officers in charge, Maj. G. Engineers, to May 5, 1877, 8 G. J. Lydecker. Corps of Br. Chicago Harbor. Hisnois superstructure, with stonewere built on the north phin length; twenty-four cak p as a protection to the pier-protection on sea side or her 202 feet. Some of the brartly refilled with stone, settlement which has taken pletion in 1875.

The unexpended balance of the year will be applied piers and extending pile prot pier.

An appropriation of \$150, by the officer in charge for twen 20, 1879, to be applied.

Amount that can be profitable fiscal year ending June 30, 1 2. Calumet Harbor, Illine

July 1, 1877, amount available

Amount (estimated) requition of existing project mount that can promise fiscal year ending June 3. Michigan Oily Harbal work contemplated year was to place the cribs of the breakwater, the previous season. tribs of the breakwater, we the previous season. No n for this purpose until the m it was the lat of October becommenced. The season wanced that it was almost in progress, the work at the one to three feet under November there was one structure above the wayfor of structure above the wayfor of the progress.

July 1, 1877, amount expende during facal year July 1, 1877, oustanding liabi July 1, 1877, amount available.

The Detroit Free Press of identity of that sunken vess been established for a co prominent vessel-owner, Free Press reporter, state

sunken vessel was none othe tine, which was abandoned crew, who afterwards repo off Cleveland. That the Valentine were mistaken when the schooner sunk, t thinks probable. As this thlaks probable. As this is known to have ank any whe wreck reported, it seems queries the Valentine."

Mr. F. M. Sammons has after an unsuccessful search after an unsuccessful search as after are unsuccessful search as about 25 miles beyond I inquiry from the numerod route failed to illicit any in the missing craft. The the there can be no question but and lighter are irretrievably. The start Petriess has me In attempting to make the Rivers last Friday evening remained for saveral hours, assisted her off.—not, how coal were jettisoned. She is a quantity of freight at Two awaiting shipment for seven John Reedy, a sailor, whe August, fell overboard la John E. Noyes, of Torot He was taking in the jibit accident.

Capt. Herman Oertling.

accident.

Capt. Herman Oertling,
lins, reports seeing the bod
21st inst. about fitteen m
dummy light on Lake Erfe,
it up.

The little scow St. Joseph
on Lake Huron Friday, and
troit. on Lake Huron Friday, and troit.

The schr Starke, of Milw ashore on Mackinaw reef is full of water. There wa ward at the time.

A man named Robert Ho on board the stmr Quebec, aboard the vessel while lyth No further anxiety meed sloop Clara; she is in this p

Special Dispatch to The BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct, 28 Commodore Perry, which I remove the masts from the in the lakes, got ashore on twelve miles from here.

Wright left about noon to The other and the state of the stat The last of the fleet wh

Lake freights on cost had the cost of the

roan, calved Febru-031, from Fashion of or, 5,508; Nicholas ne, 1875, by Thorn-Minglewood, by Duke Ellison, Manchester, ad May, 1875, by Joe ie White, by Noble iillersburg; \$275.

1874, by Duke of iity, by Jurmile (22, arg; \$110.

aived April, 1876, by 37, from Lucinda, by Bowen; \$170.

1, calved September, 9,926, from Oxford, 12,560; withdrawn, d and white, calved to of Airdrie, 5,535, by Salamander, 9,046;

lved August, 1876, by , from Iona, by 14th E. Moore; \$145. red, calved August, 916, from Duchess of i, 10,668; C. Meng, e, calved February, from Queen of the withdrawn. white. calved May, ndale (28, 459), from Thorndale (28, 459); igtion; \$100. dn, calved January, Duke, 22, 294, from , 9, 046; H. B. Adair, calved September, 200, from Leopardess 4; R. C. Estell, Pine roan, calved August, ie, 5, 535, from Belle 85; Benjamin Kirk, ved September, 1875, im Albs, by Duke of utsell, Paris; \$240. red October, 1876, by 29, from 4th Peri of 10,679; H. B. Adair; alved August, 1876, 294, from Rosamond ; George Burrows; June, 1876, by 14th om Fancy 2d, by Air-\$210. June, 1877, by Cam-from Fancy 2d, by arce, Flemingsburg;

alved July, 1876, by Bloom, by Duke of \$105. ne, 1876, by Geneva by Morgan, 12, 467; calved June, 1875, Rose 3d, by Noble, d, calved June, 1876, 16, from Red Rose Bayless, Paris; \$95. d June, 1868, by Victoria, by Royal t Breeders' Associarnary, 1874, by Duke annie, by Imported 4; \$60. calved June, 1876, 6, by Belle of Min-bon, 2,751; D. B.

alved August, 1876, 24,548, from Fancy Corbin, Paris; \$250. Ived June, 1876, by 448, from Rosemary 30,958); L. Taylor, July, 1877, by 4th from Iona, by 14th th Scott; \$50. end and white, calved from Queen of the 612); Joseph Scott; lved May, 1877, by 22, 295, from Mary 6, 604; Frank Ford, m Margaret, by 2d irawn. 1872, by Lord une, 1872, by Lord sa, by Mosstrooper, d July, 1873, by Lucy, by Zonave

August, 1867, by n, calved May, 1877, rom Regina 2d, by Millersburg; \$30. ved May, 1876, by from 4th Knightly f Baroness, 10, 907; ite, calved March, from Roan Pink, by ; \$220. \$20, from Jane, by white, calved Jann-irdrie, 6, 629, from Duke of Airdrie February, 1877, by Edinb, by Moss-\$35. calved May, 1876. Miss Price, by EmWhat the Chief of Engineers Says of Harbor Improvements Here-

MARINE NEWS.

That Mysterious Wreck on Lake Erie Said to Be the Schooner Valentine.

abouts.

Chicago the Greatest Maritime City on the American Continent.

A Chapter of Mishaps, Navigation Notes, Etc.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

THE TRIBUNE has already given the summary of the estimates for harbor improvements on the lakes and northwestern rivers, as reported at Washing-ton by the Chief of Engineers, and from an ad-vance proof copy of that officer's report the follow-

vance proof copy of that officer's report the following details of the work on the harbors of Chicago, Calumet, Michigan City, and New Buffalo are given, together with the estimates and the recommendations of the officer in charge:

Officers in charge, Maj. G. L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, to May 5, 1877, since which time Capt. G. J. Lydecker, Corps of Engineers.

Chicago Harbor, Illinois.—Three courses of superstructure, with stone-filling and planking, were built on the north pier extension, 600 feet in length; twenty-four oak piles driven and capped as a protection to the pier-head. The close pile protection on sea side or breakwater was extended to go feet. Some of the breakwater cribs were partly refilled with stone, to provide against settlement which has taken place since their completion in 1875.

The unexpended balance available at the close of the year will be applied to repairing the old piers and extending pile protection at end of north pier.

An appropriation of \$150,000 is recommended

pier.

An appropriation of \$150,000 is recommended by the officer in charge for the fiscal year ending linne 30, 1879, to be applied as follows: \$100,000 for continuation of breakwater; \$40,000 for dredging in outer harbor; \$10,000 for repairs of old of the state o

July 1, 1877, amount expended during fiscal \$20,524.92 July 1, 1877, amount available.....\$ 2,609.44

will have been excavated. The extension of the North Pier will exhaust the balance of the appro-

The original estimate of this improvement was, in round numbers, \$300,000, of which \$250,000 has been appropriated to date, leaving \$50,000 to complete, all of which is asked by the officer in charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879. This is needed to complete the dredging and to extend the piers into deep water.

2,307.80 July 1, 1877, amount available.... \$12,851.24

Amount (estimated) required for completion of existing project. \$50,000.60 Amount that can proutably be expended in fiscal year ending June 30, 1879....... 50,000.00

prominent vessel-owner, in conversation with a Prec Press reporter, stated that to his mind the sunken vessel was none other than the schr Varen-tine, which was abandoned by the Captain and trew, who afterwards reported their vessel sunk off Cleveland. That the officers and crew of the Valenting are principles.

out 17,000 bu dry. The balance of her cargo was more or less damaged.

The schr Annie Vought, aground, was lightered off by the floater yesterday afternoon, and was the last vessel to unload of the fleet.

4.5 PORT HURON. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. at Hunon, Mich., Oct. 28.—Down—Propi Potomac. China, Oswegatchie, Marine City, Te-cumseh, Starucca. Tempest and barges, N. Mills and barges: schrs R. W. Rathbun, Abona. Up—Props Java, Huron City, Monitor, Winslow, James Fisk, Jr., Swain and consort, D. F. Rose and barges; schrs. Sunrise, Jr. A. Gearger, Great West, J. F. Dunford, Lottie Wolf, Ishpemine, Nabob, Scotta, C. B. Jones, Reuben Doud, Jessie Hoyt, Niagara, Annie M. Peterson, B. Calkins, Lone Star, Alice Richards, W. S. Crosthwaite, Angus Smith.

Lone Star, Ance Michards, Annus Smith.

Annus Smith.

The tug Kate Moffat towed the little schr Abona into port this evening, she having been rescued from the Port Austin Reef.

Wind southeast, brisk. Weather fine.

TWO LIBELS.

Capt. Thomas Matthews has libeled the prop Badger State for \$1,000, on account of personal injuries received in the collision between the pro-peller and the schr Helen Blood, on the 9th inst., just outside the harbor. It is feared that Capt.
Matthews has sustained permanent injuries. The
Badger State was bonded Saturday, and left port.
Another action is pending against her on account
of the damages sustained by the Helen Blood. A LITTLE TOO FASTS

The Milwaukee Sentinel of Saturday anticipated an event thus: "The new schr Rutherford B. Hayes has arrived at Chicago, tresh from the hands of the builders at Gibraltar." The Sentinel was a little too "fresh" that time. The new craft was haunched on Thursday at Gibraltar, according to the Detroit Free Press of Friday, and a large party went from that port to witness the cristening.

ERIE. ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Calcage Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 28. Artivals—Prop Annie

Young, Jubia; schr Schuylkill, Chicago; schr

Thomas Sheldon, Buffalo. Departures—Prop Araxes, Saginaw; prop Annie Young, Buffalo; prop Japan, Chicago; schr Erie, Stewart, Toronto; schr Mary, Port Colborne.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER. The owners of the stmr Peerless have at last ound Capt. McLeod, of the schr Lucerne, and made him a handsome present in recognition of his humane services in lying by that disabled steamer when she was floundering about in the sea with a number of passengers on board. "Better late than never" may be well applied in the present instance.

CHICAGO IN THE VAN. A reliable informant states that there are more arrivals and clearances at the port of Chicago during the season of lake navigation than in the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baitimore combined. This is saying a good deal, but the figures will bear out the assertion. This shows Chicago to be the greatest maritime city of the American

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, Milwauker, Wis., Oct. 28.—Charters—To Kingston, prop Clinton and barges Grimsley and Clyde, 50,000 bu wheat, private terms; to Oswego, schrs

W. B. Phelps, Nassau, 36,000 bn wheat, private terms; to Buffslo, prop Kershaw, 51,000 bn wheat, part at 4c, balance owner's account; prop Avon. 6,000 bn wheat at 34c. NAVIGATION NOTES. CHICAGO.—There were about thirty vessels on the lumber-market last evening....The wind was southwest yesterday, and at night blew a gale ... The stmr Riverside sprung aleak while making Saugatuck Harbor a few days ago....Mr. Richberg has sold the scow Trio to Frederick Fenkenworth for \$212.50 Several of the safest insuran companies have ceased taking risks on hulls or cargoes except at full tariff rates ... The schr S. J. Tilden arrived in port yesterday

Amount centimated) required for completion of existing project.

\$0,000.00

3. Michigan City Harbor, Indiana.—The principal work contemplated at the beginning of the year was to place the superstructure on twelve the previous season. No money became available for this purpose until the middle of September, and it was the 1st of October before the work was fairly commenced. The season was then so far advantage of the season was the season was then so far advantage of the season was then so far advantage of the season was then so far advantage of the season was season. We seem that time. Work was resumed May 1, and continued until the end of the year in repairing the damane done to the unfinished work by the gale referred to, and by subsequent storms praison as seen exhausted in this way. The experience of the past year at this exposed point in dicates the urgent need of making the next appropriation sufficient to complete the work, at least that above reported. The amount required for this purpose is \$100,000,000, we be applied as follows:

For competing construction of breakwater \$7,000.00 for mining season year of making the work and the season provided of the season provided with the season provided was provided with the season provided with the season provided was provided with the season provided with the season provided was provided with the season provided with the season provided was provided with the season provided with the season provided was provided with the season provided was provided wi

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and clearances for the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock last

PRICE OF EUCLASIO

The property of the Workshot of States and the special process of the Workshot of States and Target an

THE COUP D'ETAT.

Victor Hugo's History of a Crime."

Louis Bonaparte's Usurpation on the 2d of December, 1851.

Thrilling Scenes at the Death of the Republic and the Birth of the Empire.

New Pork world, Oct. 26. Hugo's "History of a Crime," which Christern only received yesterday, has already gone through several editions at Paris and provoked the liveliest discussion, because of the oppor-tuneness of the time of its publication and the characteristic vehemence of its style. It begins in medias res and after the true fashion of Hugo: Dec. 1, 1851, Charras shrugged his shoulders and unloaded his pistols. Indeed, it was humili-Dec. 1. 1851. Charras shrugged his shoulders and unloaded his pistols. Indeed, it was humitating to think that a coup detat was possible. The hypothesis of illegal violence on the part of M. Louis Bosaparte vanished upon serious examination. Where was the man capable of dreaming of an attempt upon the Republic and the people? For a tragedy an actor is needed, and here, good faith, the actor was wanting. To violate law, suppress the Assembly, abolish the Constitution, strangle the Republic, cast to earth the nation, soil the flag, dishonor the army, prostitute the clerry and magistracy, succeed, tirumph, govern, administer, exile, banish, transport, ruin, assassinate, reign, with succeed, itrumph, govern, administer, exile, banish, transport, ruin, assassinate, reign, with succeed, itrumph, govern, administer, exile, banish, transport, ruin, assassinate, reign, with succeed, itrumph, govern, administer, exile, banish, transport, ruin, assassinate, reign, with such complicities that the law ended by resembling the bed of a courtesan—what, all these enormities to be committed! And by whom? A Colossue? No; a dwarf. People had to laugh! They said no more "What a crime." but "What a farce!" For certain crimes are too lofty for certain hands. To make an eighteenth Brumaire, one must have in his past an Arcola and in his future an Austerlitz. It is not given to the first comer to become a great bandit.

The material and moral possibility of the coup detait was patent to all. Charras, as we have, just seen, —Charras, who had long been on his guant, —gave ap taking any precaution. Security was complete, unanimons. There were some of us in the Assembly who had our doubts and shook our heads, but we passed for foots.

It was on the 2d that Paris was to be

It was on the 2d that Paris was to be from her fancied security. At 7 o'clock, when it was barely day, Versigny, a Deputy from Haute-Saone, living at No. 4 Rue Leonie, was roused suddenly by a ring at his bell, repeated sharply after a moment. He went in his nightdress to open it, and found there, pale and agitated, two friends. "Dress quickly," they cried; "Baune has just been arrested." "Wah!" replied Versigny; "is this the affaire Mauguin over again?" but, noticing their earnestness, he added: "What does it mean?" There was another ring at the bell. "Here is somebody that can perhaps tell us," said Michel de Bourges. It was Pierre Lefranc, another Deputy. "Do you know what is afoot?" he said. "Yes; Baune is in prison." "It is the Republic that is a prisoner. Have you read the placards?" and he went on to say that the walls were being

Michel; "SAY THE CRIME." There was not a moment to be lost, and they hurried out to warn the representatives and collect them. Hugo received the news as he was writing in bed. This was at 8 o'clock. As the clock struck 5 every infantry regiment in Paris had marched noiselessly out from its barracks, led by its Colonel; the cavalry did not move till 5:45, lest the tramp of the horses should arouse the sleeping city. One Colonel had hesitated, and Napoleon had placed a sealed had hesitated, and Napoteon had placed a sealed package in his hands, saying, "Colonel, I admit we are taking grave risks. Here are 100,000 francs—in case of an emergency." The money was taken; the regiment marched. That night the Colonel said to a woman, "This morning I earned 100,000 francs and a General's epaulets." and the woman drove him from her doors as one unworthy.

"I AM ONLY A PROSTITUTE,"

a squad of detectives in private clothes and another of police officers. At the imprimeric Nationale, meanwhile, a strong guard had been placed. "What is the countersign to be?" saked the officer of M. de Beville, one of Napoleon's staff officers, who conducted the operations here. "Nothing can be simpler; whoever tries to go out or open a window—

Then he set the printers to work, each between two grendarmes and in slience, upon the proclamations dissolving the Assembly and convoking the electors, the appeals to the army and the people, and the Prefect's proclamation. The first four were in Napoleon's handwriting. They were cut into small "takes" so that no printer could get the full sense of the document he was setting. Col. Beville pasted the proofs together and corrected them; then the forms were put to press and worked off under guard. There were then two hours before the blow was to be struck, and, "to judge of the probable effect," Beville took it into his head to parade the gendarmes and read the mysterious documents to them! They applanded. Had these 200 men, or a handful of them, disapproved, Napoleon would perhaps have found himself in Vincennes at dawn, and the course of French history might have been changed. At 4 o'clock the placards were taken to the prefecture and sent out to be posted. The Forty-second Regiment had meanwhile marched stealthily—"as folk walk in a sick-room," said a witness—to the hall of the National Assembly, and as the soldiers slipped past the stupied porter Persigny said:

"It is Done."

Mennier, the Commandant, hastened to the court-vard at the noise, saw in a moment what was a foot, and, turning pale, wreuched off his epaulets and broke his sword, and, casting the pieces on the pawement, cried to Espinasse, who commanded the Forty-second: "Colonel, you altabeze the reading and the propers."

was trained a loaded cannon. "Colonel." they crid to Gardereus, who was in command. "you have violated the law three times." "Well, I will violate it six times." he answered, and arrested the three. The Judges of the Upper Court were sitting uncasily, not quite sure as yet whether high treason was law, when an officer entered the court-room with a guard, and said: "Gentlemen.

DISPARSH IMMEDIATELY."

They asked him if he knew to whom he spoke; he said. "Yes," and showed his warrant. The Judges pointed out that in his haste the Prefect had drawn up a warrant directed against their predecessors, the members of the last Court! The commissaire said that made no difference. Warrant or no warrant, they must zo; and they had to go. The representatives of the Lett held their last session at the Mairie of the Tenth Arrondissement, the last regular session of the Assembly, whereat Napoleon's decheance was proclaimed, Dufaure being the first to sign the document, Betting de Lancastel the last. Pascal Duprat wrote at its head "Republique Francaise," words that had been omitted, and Bixio took charge of its printing and publication. Iwo members went to De Morny—of their own accord, however, not with an official mission—and, with refreshing innocence, invited him to surrender and conform with the law, or the Assembly would do its duty and appeal to the people. The only reply they received was a laugh and the words, "If you raise the people and I catch Representatives at the barricades, I shall

AHOOT THEM TO THE LAST MAN."

It was not long before the officers invaded the Mairie, and the Representatives were marched out. The National Guardsmen cheered them, and were limmediately disarmed. Two lines of fierce infantry, commanded by Oudinot, escoried them. The officers evaded the gaze of their prisoners. M. de Coislin called to one of them, "You dishonor your cloth," and the officer replied hotly, but a few moments afterwards, passing by him, whispered, "Sir, I have reflected—I was in the wrong." It was at first intended to con

cried a young Legitimist. "Equality and Fraternity," said the Marquis Sauvaire-Barthelemy, and Victor Hennequin replied, laughingly, to his toast, "But no Liberty." "Reconciliation," said Chamiot, as at bedtime he offered half of his mattress to the Duc de Luynes, who had an estate of two millions a year. But at 10:30 the "Black Maria" drove up, escorted by cavairy, and the prisoners were removed. The Legitimists, who were in no danger whatever, made some tragic partings, and when one of their orators was removed, clung to him almost with tears, repeating "Do not go! Do you know whither they are taking you! Remember the ditches of Vincennes!" covered with posters, one of which he had read, and that the deed was done. "The deed," cried

whither they are taking you! Romember the ditches of Vincennes!"

The prisoners were removed to Mazas and LOCKED UP IN SMALL CELLS.

where "the first impression was of darkness, the second of cold." For all furniture each had a straw-bottomed chair. Emile Laroux, a member with Bonapartist leanings, arrested by mistake, was crying with rage. Five hours passed thus ere a ration of coarse, black bread, moldy too, and of thickened warm water of horrible smell, but dignified as soup, was served to them. Most of them, unable to stomach the food, flung the bread on the floor and spilled the contents of their pannakins, but some hours later they were glad to find and eat the rejected bread, and one member tells how he ravenously licked the interior of his food trencher. At 8 o'clock at night each was given wherein to sleep a hammock; Thiers had a bed; Grevy, his successor, had not. Thus passed at Mazas the days and nights of the representatives of the people.

silence: the crowd in stunefaction. It was too soon or too lice occurrence in a vary:

Soon or too lice occurrence in a vary:

So the was that first day. Let us look all tolors:

So the was that first day. Let us look all tolors:

So the was that first day. Let us look all tolors:

So the was that first day. Let us look all it closes:

It is the anniversary of anisothic tree in the second of the contract of the

PARIS.

Just Before the Election --- A Republican Meeting.

Victor Hugo's " History of a Crime Graybeards for the Republic.

Cambetta's Great Speech... A Defense of Universal Suffrage, and Indictment of Clericalism.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PARIS, Oct 10.—We have come to the beginning of the end. Notwithstanding the insults and gross provocations heaped upon the head of the popular party by the "Fighting Ministry" (the term is of its own choosing), the Republcians, leaders and led, continue to show the same firm and dignified front, fully determined to be drawn into no excess, which, they well know, could but play the game of M. Fourtou. To this I can testify FROM PERSONAL OBSERVATION.

I attended a crowded meeting in the Theatre
du Chateau d'Eau on Sunday afternoon, con-

vened by the Republican Committee of the Third Arrondissement to promote the return of M. Spuller, one of the 363, a friend of Gambetta, and chief editor of the Republique Francaise. I had heard much of the difficulty of getting admittance to these electoral reunions; but, despite M. de Broglie's recent circular to his officials, recommending the rigorous exclusion of all persons but electors, I found that, in this case as in others, molehills had been magnified into mountains. On presenting my card at the doors, two gentlemen very courteo me to a somewhat conspicuous place, usually occupied by the chef d'orchestre. Here I was picturesquely surrounded by double-basses and 'cellos, and immediately under the commanding eye of the Chairman, or President as they say here. There may have been 2,000 or 3,000 peo-ple in the theatre. The immense majority be-longed to the better sort of workmen; there was a fair proportion of the bourgeois class,—petty shopkeepers and manufacturers of the neighborhood. From beginning to end the proceedings passed off without the slightest disorder. I scanned the faces of all these representative Parisians narrowly, in the hope of getting some clew to the feelings at work in their minds. Never betairean character of these people. Skentidem sat in nearly all eyes, and lurked at the corner of each mocking mouth. The idea of such a city as Paris being ruled by Ciericals is too absurd. Now, let me tell you WHAT I WITNESSED

at this eminently democratic gathering. I saw this: 2,000 Frenchmen listening patiently to a speech counseling prudence, deprecating rash and utopian schemes, and, in a word, recommending that moderate policy which, under the name of "Opportunism," we which, under the name of "Opportunism," we have come to associate with M. Gambetta. But this, noticeable enough in its way, is not all I saw. What struck me even more was the speciacle of the andience extending a respectful hearing to any orator who addressed it in a sense opposed to their own political ideas. If this spirit of tolerance be but allowed to develop, there need be little fear for the future of France.

France.

Next Sunday will decide much that is dark and doubtful to us. Certainly it does not—anywhere else it would not—seem conceivable that any miserable combination of a few should dare resist the voice. us schemers should dare resist the

the lief At that very moment its adversaries awould withdraw its judicial and legal existence, saving, "Back, People! get thee back into slavery, since thou wilt give threelf masters, thou who hust the omnipotence which is now to be snatched away."

be snatched away."

As to this same Universal Suffrage, by-the-by, it would not be hard to show that most of France's recent misfortunes are derived from it. It would, however, be equally easy to show that, baving gained it, France would never, never, save at the price of blood and civil war, consent to give it up.

save at the price of blood and civil war, consent to give it up.

M. Gambetta continued by paying a graceful tribute to the memory of M. Thiers, and to the virtues, public and private, of the man chosen by the Republican party to succeed him.—M. Grevy. "France." said M. Gambetta, "has now adopted the ways of Republican countries sufficiently to know that the first post in the State does not demand a genius, to be well filled. Geniuses are dangerous, they say; but it does not follow that

it does not follow that

THE REVERSE OF A GENES

is less dangerous. [A fair hit at MacMahon.]
She knows that, in a democracy, where aristocratic predjudices have grown out of date, where the sentiment of duty has replaced etiquette, she knows that, to fill the first oost in the State, she knows that, to fill the first oost in the State, she knows that, to fill the first oost in the State, she knows that, to fill the first oost in the State, she knows that, to fill the first oost in the State, she knows that, to fill the first oost in the State, she knows that, to fill the first oost in the State, she knows that, to fill the first oost in the State, she knows that, to fill the first oost in the State, she needs tried in the light in the form of the sum of the first oost in the first oost in the first oost in the first of the first of the first oost of the Republic into one formidable phaiant. "Behold the enemy, Clericalism! Let Universal Suffrage declare, calling the world to contemplate its work, Behold Clericalism vanquished!"

The meeting broke up at about 10, amidst loud shouts of "Vive la Republique!" "Vive Gambetta!"

Harry Sr. Michell.

Gen. Ignatieff.

New Wiener Tagolatt.

The unyeracity of Gen. Ignatieff on one occasion so enraged Sir Henry Elliot that he declared in a note to his Government that he could not possibly come to an understanding with a man who constantly evaded the truth. This declaration became known to a member of the Russian Embassy, and through him to Gen. Ignatieff, who, seeming to be furious, cried, "I will kill him!" and went off direct to the English Embassy. The officials of the Russian Embassy were in the greatest axiety, and were about to inform Mme. Ignatieff of the expected catastrophe when the English Consul General entered. The First Secretary asked at once, "Do you bring any news!" The Consul General replied, "Nothing important. I only stepped in in passing, and came direct from my Embassy, where I met Gen. Ignatieff with Sir Henry Elliott." "Did yon find him very excited!" "Excited!" exclaimed the Consul General; "on the contrary, the General appeared to be in exceptionally good humor; he produced some of his choicest bon mots, and even the grave Sir Henry could not help laughing loudly." After awhile Gen. Ignatieff returned, rang for his Secretary, and said to him: "The affair has been arranged to my complete satisfaction. I threatened the — Englishman with a challenge; he declared the whole thing to be a misunderstanding, and he has made a formal apology." Gen. Ignatieff.

Rowdyism at Titiens' Funeral.

London Times.

One who was present writes: Allow me to call your attention to a scene witnessed at Kensal-green Cemetery on Monday last which is a disgrace to any civilized country. At Mile. Titiens' funeral, where a great many of her triends and admirers collected to pay her a last mark of respect, there was also gathered a mob of the worst description—coarse, noisy, and riotous, such as is probably met with at a race-course. The behavior of these unwelcome visitors baffles description. Close to me five men of the worst description sat on a beautiful marble monument, trying to shake the top part marble monument, trying to shake the top part with all their might, and on the other side men with all their might, and on the other side men were scratching a marble cross with their hobnailed boots, while others were breaking the branches of trees which obstructed their view, and shouting and laughing were heard on all sides. There were only a few policemen, and these must have been powerless, or it would not have happened that round the grave people stood on top of one another in such numbers that there was considerable danger of their falling into it. It was indeed a public funeral, but in a different sense from what poor Mile. Tittens deserved, whose friends were jostled and pushed about by a mob who probably never heard her name before, and who are so utterly devoid of all proper feeling that they cannot preserve decorum in the presence of death.

A Leopard Loose.

Normalk (O.) Reflector. Six leopards in a box-car, billed, undoubted to some city zoological garden, in charge of a keeper, were passing Lucas, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Tuesday of last week, when the man was awakened by one of the animals licking his was awakened by one of the aminas licking instace, it having escaped from the cage in the car.

The man in charge was very much trightened, and, throwing open the door of the car, jumped out. He forgot to close the door, and so the leopard passed out also, and is now running at

Happy tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness; and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati. Oc.

AMUSEMENTS. COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE FAVORITE FAMILY RESORT LADIES ATTEND EVERY EVENING.

A great bill this week. The following artists will appear every evening, and at the TUESDAY and FRIDAY MATINEES: Miss FANNIE BEANE, the finest song and dance artiste in the profession.

EL NINO EDDIE, the renowned tight-rope performer. former.

HARRY BRYANT, ventriloquist and mimics.

HALL and THOMPSON, funny niga. and eccentric song and dance men.

Miss ELOISE ALLEN, balled vocalist.

WHETTING BROS. and LORA LYNN, with their great Alligator act.

HARRY and PET SLATE, sketch artists and vocal-ists; and HOLMES GROVER, Jr., in the sensational drama of

THE BOY DETECTIVE,

assisted by our mammoth Stock Company, making the finest and most enjoyable entertainment ever given for the prices of ADMISSION, 25, 35, and 50 centa. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Monday, Oct. 23, every evening and Wednesday and aturday Matinee, the Reigning Novelty. RICE'S EVANGELINE COMBINATION, EVANGELINE, with original music, splendid costumes, and super-cast of characters, including Miss Ellia Weathersby supported by a cotorie of Brilliant Artista, Grand Cho-rus, Singing Ballet, &c. The Lone Fisherman, The Lively White, The Dancing Heifer, Balloon Trip, &c. Next Week-CONRAD THE CORSAIR. Le Petit Corsai

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. PINK DOMINOS Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

Act I-Husbands and Wives-Faith and Suspicion-The Test-The Modest Servant-The Good Foung Mar "BUSINESS!" "BUSINESS!" Act II—Hide and Seek—Fun and Disappointmen Pins Dominos—''This is not what I looked for." Act III—Crimination — Explanation — Botheration The Damaged Pink Dominos. "GOOD-BY, REBECCA."

HERSHEY MUSIC HALL. to-day at 3, on "Charlemagne."
MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. H. MAHLER, 16 rue de la Grange, Bateliere, Paris, is sole agent for this paper in France. BLUE BOXES Dr. Francke's Genuine purgative, and depurcative, they red box a counterfait. Leroy, 91 Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, Paria

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PATENT SELF-PASTING

It Is the Only Convenient Scrap Book Made. Adapted to meet the wants of THE AUTHOR,

THE CLERGY, THE EDITOR,
THE HOUSEWIFE,

THE LAWYER. THE MERCHANT, THE STATESMAN, THE SPECULATOR, THE TEACHER,

And no Home is complete without it.
The Child's Serap-Book affords instruction and
amusement for the Children. For Sale by Booksellers and Stationers SLOTE, WOODMAN & CO. Blank Book Manufacturers, 119 & 121 WILLIAM-ST., NEW YORK.

PATENT BROILER.

CORNWALL'S BROILER

Broils Stenks, Chops, Fish, Game, and all Meats PERFECTLY, absolutely without smoke or smeil of burning grease while broiling. RETAIL PRICE, \$1.50. C. O. D. orders promptly filled, and the trade applied by

J. B. MUIR, General Agent,
77 South Clark-st.
Highest testimonials. Satisfaction guaranteed. RAILBOAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturda scepted. Sunday excepted. Monday excepted.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN BAILWAY. Leave. | Afrive. *10:30 a. m. * 3:40 p. m. *10:30 a. m. * 3:40 p. m. Gomaha Night Express | 9:15 p. m. | 6:30 a.m. |
GSloux City & Yankton | 9:15 p. m. | 6:30 a.m. |
GFreept, Rockf'd & Dubuque | 9:15 p. m. | 3:19 p. m. |
GFreept, Rockf'd & Dubuque | 9:15 p. m. | 3:19 p. m. |
Millwaukee Fast Mail (daily) | 6:00 a. m. | 4:00 p. m. |
Millwaukee Express | 9:00 p. m. | 9:15 a.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p. m. | 9:45 a.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p. m. | 6:30 p.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p. m. | 6:30 p.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p. m. | 6:30 p.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p. m. | 7:00 a.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p. m. | 6:46 a.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p. m. | 7:00 a.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p. m. | 6:46 a.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p. m. | 7:00 a.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p. m. | 7:00 a.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p.m. | 7:00 a.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p.m. | 7:00 a.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p.m. | 7:00 a.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p.m. | 7:00 a.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p.m. | 7:00 a.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p.m. | 7:00 a.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p.m. | 7:00 a.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p.m. | 7:00 a.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p.m. | 7:00 a.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p.m. | 7:00 a.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p.m. | 7:00 a.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p.m. | 7:00 a.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p.m. | 7:00 a.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p.m. | 7:00 a.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p.m. | 7:00 a.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p.m. | 7:00 a.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p.m. | 9:00 p.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p.m. | 9:00 p.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p.m. | 9:00 p.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p.m. | 9:00 p.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger (daily) | 9:00 p.m. | 9:00 p.m. |
Millwaukee Passenger Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Checago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a.m. No other road runs Pullman or any than for No other road runs Pullman or any other form a tel cars west of Chicago.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE. Leave. | Arfive

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st. Leave. - Arrive Ransas City & Denver Past Ex *12:30 p. m. * 8:40 p. m. 8t. Louis & Springfield Ex ... *9:00 a. m. *8:00 p. m. 8t. Louis Springfield Ex ... *9:00 a. m. *9:00 p. m. 9:30 p. m. 9:

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. Inion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

Leave. Arrive.

Milwaukee Express.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, and Menasha through
Day Express.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, Stepress.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD.
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 50
Clark-st., and at depots.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of I wenty-second-st.
Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran
dolph, Grand Facilite Hote, and at Painor Hotel.

Mail (via Main and Afr Line). 7:00 a. m. *6:55 p. m. Day Express. 9:00 a. m. *7:50 p. m. Atlamaco Accommodation. 5:45 p. m. 10:50 a. m. Night Express (fally). 5:45 p. m. 48:00 a. m. Night Express. 9:00 p. m. *8:30 a. m. PITISBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sta. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

BALTIMORE & ORIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Office: 38 Clark-st., Paimer House,
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. PITTISBURG, CINUINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side Depar Arrive.

OHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket
Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.
Leave. Arrive. Omaha, Leavenw'th & Asch Ex *10:15 a.m. * 4:00 a.m. Pera Accommodation. * 5:000 n.m. * 9:35 a.m. Night Express. * 10:00 p.m. * 5:30 a.m.

For Sale by Druggists
Everywhere.

Hygienic, Infallible and Preservative.

The only Remedy which curse Fithout additional means, which curse Forgrand docks, foot Michigan, etc., Friday. LAKE NAVIGATION.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. Henry A. Reynolds will begin his temperance work in this State Nov. 9, Cairo being the

A dividend of 8% per cent will be paid to-day to the Creditors of the Commercial Loan Com-pany at the bank's old office, No. 59 North Clark street. To-day being the world's day of prayer for Sunday-schools, B. F. Jacobs will lead the noon-day prayer-meeting in Lower Farwell Hall, and have this subject especially in view.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest npon Joseph Burkosky, 6 years of age, who was accidentally drowned Saturday afternoon, near the North avenue bridge, while picking wood from the river. A verdict of death by accidental drowning was returned.

In consequence of the increasing interest taken by the public in the subject of "How Women Love" that play will be continued on the boards of the New Chicago until further notice. The announcement that "My Foolish Wife" was to be brought out to-night was a

At 3 o'clock resterday afternoon Otto Doeppler, a musician, 38 years of age, shot himself through the right temple, in a fit of temporary manity, at his residence, No. 26 Eagle street. Death ensued almost immediately. He leaves one son, who attributes his father's loss of reason to hard luck in getting employment and the loss of some money.

employment and the loss of some money.

A poetical young man wooed a practical young woman, and in rapture said to her the other evening, "My love, my darling, what could be happier than a blissful married life, than love in a cot! Tell me, my sweetest-peetest-eetest!" "How absurd you are, Gussie," said she; "I want a handsome French bed, with high headboard and real Valenchennes lace on the pillow-shams: we can get one on State street, with bureau, washstand, rocker, and two chairs, for \$110. The cot we can get afterwards for the baby, though I think cradies are healthier." He grieved in spirit.

are healthier." He grieved in spirit.

The young men of the Church of the Holy Name met vesterday afternoon for the purpose of organizing a temperance and benevolent society. They succeeded, and elected the following gentlemen to serve as officers for the ensuing term: President, T. R. Ryan; Corresponding Secretary, John E. Burke; Financial Secretary, James Fleming; Treasurer, John Murphy. The members are opposed to street parades of any kind, and intend to use the money generally expended for a band to defray the expenses of entertainments, a number of which will be given the coming winter. They extend a cordial invitation to all gentlemen who wish to attend their next meeting, next. Sunday at 3 p. m. in the vestry of the Church of the Holy Name.

Mrs. Peter Kallstrom, wife of the keeper of

Sunday at 3 p. m. in the vestry of the Church of the Holy Name.

Mrs. Peter Kallstrom, wife of the keeper of the crib, had, Saturday evening, a very narrow escape from drowning in the river. She was passing along the dock on the south side of the river, and just west of Clark street, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and, the boards being alimy, she slipped into the river, a few feet astern of the steamer Ben Drake. She sank once and floated away a few yards towards the steamer, when George Wilson and others close by at the time ran to her rescue. By reaching down over the rail of the steamer [Wilson caught the lady, and, assisted by others, succeeded in lifting her into the boat, not a moment too soon to save her life. Mrs. Kallstrom was very much exhausted. The docks along the south side of the main river, from Clark street to Franklin, need a guard or large piece of square timber placed on the outer edge, to prevent similar accidents to that mentioued, and, besides, the proper anthorities should see that the docks are kept free from the swill and water thrown upon them by the occupants of abutting property and by the men on vessels and tugs that use them. Several persons have had severe falls in consequence of the neglect to keep the docks free of the slime, and something should be done at once to prevent future occurrences of a similar kind.

An interesting correspondence is at present tables accident to the toward of the tables accidence is at present tables.

An interesting correspondence is at present being carried on between a young woman in Warsaw, Ind., and her affianced lover, a promising young physician and surgeon in this city. In his last latter he told her that he hoped to be favored with a healthy season of sickness his winter. "I removed a patient's leg last night." he said, "F. T. aged 31 years, married, male; compound fracture of the knee-pan and amaurasis of the tibia, and as the limb fell apon the table in the howis of the subject (who had stubbornly refused to be placed under the influence of anæsthetics) I heard the soft and nellow chiming of the beils announcing the mariage at Warsaw, Ind., on the 2d, at the residence of the bride's parents, etc. O, my love, sear girl, as I conduct a delicate operation for rataract I see in my dreams (dreams so realistic that the scaipel trembles in my hand, and I come within an ace of digging out the subject's sye) your own happy eyes beaming upon me, soft with their love-light. Ah, my darling, a few more legs and arms removed, a few more presented for reception only wary. few more legs and arms removed, a few more operations for resection, only a very few more prescriptions and consultations, and I shall be at last in the position to clasp you to my breast and call you my wife, my own."

and call you my wife, my own."

A sensitive and irrepressible young man on the West Side met a pretty young female doctor the other day, and fell madly in love with her. In order to become acquainted with her he bit upon the brilliant device of taking sick with an imaginary illness, and calling her in to prescribe for him. He did so, and his love and agitation so affected him that when she had felt his pulse and concluded her diagnosis she discovered that he was in a tropical fluer, and his pulse was 210 degrees in the shade. Consequently she wrote him a prescription of the heroic sort, so heroic that when the Dutch pharmacist who had to put it up came to look at it he said: "Mein gott, dere is 'v's,' and 'j's,' and 'gr's' enough here to reach right across der baper. Sammy, dis vas for derelephants at der menageries, don't it? Dose elephants at der menageries, don't it? Dose elephants was sick, hein?" Anyhow, he put up the medicine, and the young man took it, and when the female physician came round on her second visit she found that the medicine had taken right bold of him and shaken him the way a bull-terrier does a sickly rat, and that the fever and 'most everything else was out of him so that he couldn't organize a shadow without an overcoat. She said he was pretty well cured, and so he was, for when next day he learned that his enchantress had been married for three years he looked the words he couldn't speak, and feebly ordered the nurse to send out for a double porter-house steak with onions and a whisky cocktail as stiff as a crowbar, and resolved inwardly that the curse of modern American society was the thrusting of women into positions that they could not expect to fill without sacrificing that inuate delicacy which was their peculiar charm.

NO QAEDS—NO PROSPECT OF ANT.
Some months go THE TRIBUNE gave a brief description of the diplomatic struggle that was raging between between a young woman on Warren wenue, coached by her brother, a journeyman lawyer, and a wary young dry goods clerk who was resol

damaging avowals of a matrimonial character in his correspondence. The other day the poor girl, almost disheartened at her fox, who girl of those tender missives. Old letters! Ah how wenderful and subtle is the charm that; clings to them! and, as the beautiful girl opened the package, her eyes grew very dreamy as she whispered sortly to herself: 'Lemme see if there is anything here that I can go to a jury on.' To her horror she found that all the letters had been written in patent ink that faded away utterly sixty days after date. "I thought they might be worth \$3,000 and costs, at least," as he soobed, "but now all they will fetch is two cents a pound for old paper." But she expected her lover that night, and she resolved to make one more desperate effort to bring him into the fold, so she leaned, her head softly on his shoulder and said, "Don't you think mine is a horrid name!" "O, no," he answered promptly, "I don't; and I don't think that anything connected with you could be anything else than sweet, lovely, beautiful, and appropriate." "O, I do," said she; "and I would give anything in the world if I could only change it." Here she cast a languishing look at him. "O," said he, with a smile, "If you want to change your name I can tell you an easy way." "Can you!" she said, with a forced affectation of calmness, while her beating heart went up to 104 degrees in the shade; "I wonder how. Tell me." "Well," said he, "if you are in earnest," said he, "all you have to so to come down-town with me on Monday, and we will go to the County Clerk's office, and there you will make affidavit..." "That I am over 181" said she, inquiringly. "On o," he said curtly, "he could tell that with half an eye. You just make affidavit that you want to take, and he'll fax it O. K." "And I won't be married!" said she, inquiringly. When she came to her senses he had gone, gone forever out into the dark, cheerle

pounds of fading love-letters that for all practical purposes might as well have been scrolls of the ceremonial law, and about an ounce and a half of his hair that was still clenched between her rigid fingers. "All right, young man," said she to herself; "all right. I know your shop-walker and he is a little sweet on me, and if I don't capture him before the Christmas bells ring, and he hasn't got you discharged for stealing women's assorted cotton hose out of the 12-cent damaged basket, then my name isn't.—"Her name is suppressed out of respect for her numerous friends.

THE LAW COURTS.

Judge Blodgett Saturday decided the case of 8. Dunham et al., owners of the schonner J. F. King, vs. The barge Marinette and the steam tion. This was a libel to recover damages for canying away the schooner's main boom. It appeared that the J. F. King was moored at w dock in the Chicago River unload-ing coal when the tug towing the Marinette me along. The channel was narrow, and, as the main boom of the schooner was lying som ten or fifteen feet over the quarter, there was not room to clear it. An attempt was made to get by but unsuccessfully, and before the barge could be stopped the boom caught in her forerigging and was broken. Judge Blodgett held the schooner was to blame in leaving the boom ying over her quarter, and dismissed the libel.

Julia Landsberg filed her bill Saturday against her husband, Jacob Landsberg, claiming that she could no longer endure his abuse, and asking for a divorce.

Charles S. Wittergren also, after only a few weeks' married experience, wants a similar favor on account of the desertion of his wife Betsev.

Betsey.

Judge Williams Saturday granted a decree of divorce to Anke Zonderkop from Reinna K. Zonderkop on the ground of desertion.

ITEMS.

Judge Booth was engaged Saturday morning in hearing the arguments on some demurrers to the pleas of general issue in the case of Wright Brothers vs. the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. The case was taken under advisement.

way Company. The case was taken under advisement.

The arguments in the State Savings-Bank case will be resumed to-day before Judge Farwell.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Thomas Matthews filed a libel Saturday against the propeller Badger State to recover \$1,000 damages. He states that on the 9th inst. he was Master of the schooner Helen Blood, which had just cleared for Muskegon. As she was lying outside the harbor making sail on her course, the propeller struck her a glancing blow just abaft the main rigging on the starboard side and breaking her planks. Libeliant was at the wheel, and the force of the shock shifted the rudder suddenly, tearing the wheel from his grasp and causing it to strike him on the head and sides. He was knocked insensible, and has ever since been sick and seriously disabled. He claims he was not to blame, and that the owners of the propeller should be compelled to pay him

claims he was not to blame, and that the owners of the propeller should becompelled to pay him \$1,000 for his injuries.

C. A. Edgarton, Administrator, and others filed a bill against the Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Company, C. Furst, D. Bradley, and J. H. Bradley, to restrain them from infringing Whitcombe's patent for improvements in horse or hay rakes; also another against the same defendants and Thomas H. Dodge for similar relief.

fendants and Thomas H. Dodge for similar relief.

O. M. Bond, J. H. McCollum, and Stephen Lefavier filed a libel against the steam-propeller Prussia to recover \$3,259.97 for a collision.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

An involuntary petition was filed Saturday against Porter W. Spencer, a farmer of Whiteside County, by James Stewart, on a claim for \$1,042; Nathan Thompson, \$910; Cyrus Frary, \$800; A. Foy, \$186.50; Alexander McDonald, \$400; McBrown & Wilson, \$440; Isaac N. Wilson, \$530; James Ramsay, \$200; and Herman & Waterman, \$165.20. It is charged that Spencer, on the 19th of September last, made a fraudulent transfer of all his property to Samuel N. Spafford, of Genesee, and that he has also made divers preferential payments. A rule to show cause Nov. 6 was issued.

The composition in the case of William C. Coe was confirmed.

A composition meeting will be held Nov. 7 in the case of Bassett & Beaver.

In the case of Charles Palmer and of Waters & Tinkers, orders were made for sale of the assets at public auction.

& Tinkers, orders were made for sale of the assets at public auction.
George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of Henry R. Payson and Ferdinand E. Canda.
An Assignee will be elected for C. L. Woodman & Co. at 10 a. m. to-day.
The composition-meeting of Henry L. Salisbury is set for the same time.

rent of No. 218 Division streef.
GRCUIT COURT.

M. W. Hazleton commenced an action in trespass against Philetus W. Gates, laying damages at \$10,000.

Emily Spark began a suit for \$10,000 damages against Frank A. Anderson, A. Chaiser, C. L. Anderson, C. F. Peterson, Hans Mattson, and the Swedish Publishing Company. CRIMINAL COURT.

George Suave was found guilt of burglary and given eighteen months in the Penitentiary. Francis Barrett pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded.

Maggie Armstrong was convicted of larceny and given ten days in the County Jail.

Fred Wenker, Michael Bean, and William Watson were tried for burglary and acquitted. Thomas O'Brien pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given ten days in the County Jail.

THE CALL MONDAY. THE CALL MONDAY.

THE CALL MONDAT.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Hill vs. Baltimore & Ohio
Railroad, still on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—278, 2804, 284, 285, 286,
287, 291, 293, 296, 297. No. 249, Osborne vs. 287, 291, 293, 290, 291. No. 248, Geograf vs. Gregg, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—111, 112, 115, 116, 117, 121 to 135, inqlusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—46, 47, 40. No. 45, Gindele vs. Cook, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—412 to 440, inclusive. No case

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGMENTS.

SUFFERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—John Buehler vs. Hermann Zielke, \$306, 33.

JUDGE GART—John Boland et al. vs. James Allen and M. A. Bartlett; verdict \$1, 300, and motion for new trial.—H. B. Galpin vs. B. F. Byers, \$254, 50.—George Kappes vs. Lawrence O'Brien, \$397.—Elizabeth J. Fisher vs. Carl and William Wagner and Theodore Hintz, \$75.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—L. H. Smith vs. W. H. Barclay, \$1,890,61.—German National Bank vs. Michael Smith, \$1, 183, 88.

PROGRESS OF THE TEMPER-ANCE CAUSE.

VIEW OF MRS. CHURCHILL, OF RHODE ISLAND Owing to the want of space in yesterday's ssue, THE TRIBUNE was obliged to defer unti this morning publication of the remarks of Mrs. E. A. Churchill, of Rhode Island, at the session of the Convention, Saturday. On taking the platform Mrs. Churchill al-

uded to her embarrassment when she first began to make temperance addresses, from her belief that the subject was so trite that every phase of argument and appeal had been ex-hausted; she had found it wide, deep, exhaustless; and also that in order to enlist all the wise and good men and women in its support, methods based upon more profound study of physiological and psychological law must be added to, if not

psychological law finise be added to, if not supersede, the familiar arguments and appeals. Preturing briefly the social state of a century ago, the speaker pointed out that the change in public sentiment and customs which underlies the present high tide of temperance interest, is owing first, to the influx of the Divine Spirit which has within the century made the second part of Christ's gospel, "love to one's neighbor," appeal with new force to the conscience of the world; and which has brought the mechanical powers of man to such fruitage that people widely sundered by space can appear to constitute the mechanical powers. dered by space can co-operate in work for up-

ness;" "If
you have to
on Monday,
t's office, and
" "That
inquiringly,
tell that with
wit that you
ant name you
at name you
at

virtuous to support mendicants and profligates. We are each, therefore, affected by the vices of men whom we shall never see.

Yet more important is the increase and diffusion of knowledge of God's natural laws affecting health. The Vikings of the North and the bold Barons of later days need have given no heed to the message that their reveling wasted nervous tissues, and prevented their having reserved force. They knew nothing of the metamorphosis of tissue, the destruction of microscopic brain cells by each act and thought; or of the circulation of the blood which conveys the subtle poison of alcohol to the brain and lessens its power; but light is come into the world, and we are slowly learning that—other things being equal—the sick man is not so saintly as the well man; we know what God meant when He said the sins of the parents should be visited upon the children. It is proved beyond question that we do not come into life with our minds like sheets of white paper, but that the general bias of our nature has been determined long before we had being by the lives and qualities of our ancestors. Education modifies inherited traits, but never evolves an Agassiz from a dunce, nor a St. John from a child with brutal tendencies. It is time to teach young women that marriage with an intemperate man is not only a blunder but a crime, and that she who so eins will find no place for repentance.

When God sounded His reveille to the inactive

child with brutal tendencies. It is time to teach young women that marriage with an intemperate man is not only a blunder but a crime, and that she who so sins will find no place for repentance.

When God sounded His reveille to the inactive women of the land, they did not spring to action a disciplined army. They were nerved by religious enthusiasm; inspired by hope; their courage was sublime, but no student of human nature, of history, or of God's method of dealing with the world, for a moment believed that a vice rooted in the world's morning, entwined with vast and complex business-interests, would wither at their ho; indignation or be swept away at their prayers, unless that indignation and these prayers should be supplemented by wise, practical work, and the adoption of scientific methods. Nothing is plainer than that God lets mankind fail again and again of achieving grand results, until they learn the conditions of permanent success. God deals with the roots, not the branches, of evil, and elevates society as He does the earth's strata, by slow, gradual movements. If there ever seems to be an almost miraculous overthrowing of long existing forms of evil, it is because silent, unregarded forces burst into action according to natural law. Such are the activities of this age that, the work that one took a century may be compressed into a decade, and the destinies of unborn millions sometimes hang on the decisions of a day. God offers to the temperance women of America an opportunity unequaled in the world's history for setting in action forces that will renovate society. They who represent zeal, mental culture, and refinement may, by broadening and deepening their work, so leaven society that all which rank legitimately under these heads shall be arrayed against this evil, but they can do it only by adding to these forces much and varied knowledge. Science is the ally of religion. The Word of God is one, whether expressed through the medium of human minds or written in nature. When Newton queried what the

seed sown in their hearts would else fail to take root. Religious exhortations from a woman who poisons her household with bad bread will not bear so valuable fruit as though she were a skillful cook. Dyspepsia hardens the heart, beclouds the brain, tand is the deadly foe of spirituality. The squalid nomes of our poorer people, where is neither palatable food, warmth, light, nor any hint of esthetic beauty, where westelling genius, is an overhundened. whose presiding genius is an overburdene-tired slatteru, drives many men to the allur

The composition-meeting of Henry L. Salisbury is set for the same time.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Emma S. Mayhew began a suit for \$1,000 Saturday against Matthew and Thomas Gahan.

The People for the use of W. W. Shaw and H. B. Shaw commenced an action in debt for \$10,000 against A. A. Sprague, L. C. Merrick, and Henry F. and Joseph A. Griswold.

Ernst Prussing filed a distress warrant against Charies Johnson to recover \$256.71 for back rent of No. 213 Division streef. to which he does not assent, we must insist upon moral training there, as the undercurrents which never set as strongly as now toward a sea of vice will make this nation a thing of shame; Liberty will vell her sorrowing eyes, and erect her temple elsewhere, leaving us to anarchy and degradation worse than that of Sodom.

Society spreads over this seething sea its fine polish, and ignores its dangers, but she who ventures to sound it will lift troubled eyes to see if the inexorable hand is not aiready writing above us, "Mene, mene." Let our children grow up unable to tell an adverb from a-nour; believing the Mountains of the Moon to be in Nova Zembla, and that Hannibal discovered America, if they have not time for especial branches of learning; but let them be taught from the time that the mind can receive an idea the value of truth; that purity is above all things precious, and as essential to one sex as the other; and that temperance is essential to individual and national safety. Do this for God, for home, and nation, and God will bless your work.

It is not important that we should form a mutual admiration society and exaggerated successes; it is of the utmost importance that we

It is not important that we should form a mutual admiration society and exaggerated successes; it is of the utmost importance that we should combine the zeal of the crusader with the inquiring spirits of the scientist, the patience of the philosopher, and the humility and self-denial of the saint. The secret of grand success lies in the absolute sacrifice of self and in the adoption of the Golden Rule as our watchword. "Liberty, equality, and fraternity," so long the rallving cry of mistaken France, is but a poor rendering of the phrase dropped from the Courts of Heaven into this jarring world; and which remained while successive civilizations rose and fell, as it remains to-day, the one perfect measure of individual and national life.

MARY KLEIN'S HYDROPHO-

BIA.
ONLY HYSTERIA APTER ALL. The young girl, Mary Klein, who "barket like a dog" and was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital Saturday night under the supposition that she had hydrophobia was not, as it now appears. a victim of that terrible maiady, but had an attack of hysteria. Her case is certainly a singu ar one, for while hysterical women do all sorts of irrational things, no one, as far as known, ever before so closely imitated the bark of a dog and snapped as Miss Klein did at every dog and snapped as hiss kien did at everybody. She continued in the condition in which she was taken to the Hospital until 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when she went to sleep. Upon awakening at 5 o'clock, after an apparently quiet rest, she was as violent as before, and kent up the barking and snapping. At 8 o'clock the three physicians in attendance decided to give her a warm bath. She had drank water, and this led them to the conclusion that the supposition of hydrophobia was incorrect. After the bath she "came to," and had not had a relapse up to last evening, and when a Tribung reporter saw her she said she felt "very well." She does not remember anything that occurred after 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, when, according to the statement of the parents, she left home "never to return." Last summer she was bitten on the left hand by a dog, but the wound was so slight as to be thought nothing of, and, as the animal was immediately shot, superstition relieved the mind of anxiety. This is the first attack of the kind she has ever had, and her father and mother say she has a violent temper, and that when in her tantrums they can do nothing with her. In their opinion the barking and snapping was a "sham"; but those who saw her running, about the streets and at the police-station differ from them. Though prostrated just now, the gentle nursing of the Sisters will soon restore her to health and strength. oody. She continued in the condition i

CRIMINAL.

Saturday the residence of M. D. William No. 691 West Jackson street, was entered by burglars, who got away with about \$140 worth of clothing and jewelry. Several other resi-dences in the vicinity were visited the same afternoon, and, undoubtedly, by the same

Capt. O'Donnell heard of the whereabouts of a bagful of clothing that was carried across Polk-street bridge by two negro thieves, Al Sanders and Harris Edwards. He sent Officers Wiley and Murnane out upon the case, and they brought in Sanders, Edwards, George Wilson,

At an early hour yesterday morning four young men attempted to burglarize the saloon and residence of John D. Remcke, No. 1 Rucker street. Mrs. Remcke ran across one of the fellows while he was plundering an up-stairs room, and to escape the fellow jumped out of a window to the sidewalk below. He was afterwards captured by Officer P. Costello, and lodged in the West Madison Street Station, where he gave the name of John Edward Hopkins. No plunder, so far as could be learned, was secured.

Fired Spooler more deed then alive, was locked

so far as could be learned, was secured.

Fred Spoler, more dead than alive, was locked up at the Madison Street Station yesterday by Officer John Reid. Saturday afternoon Fred was observed to enter the nonse of Mrs. Ama Matuska, corpor of Van Horn and Leavitt streets, while that lady was from home, and shortly after he was seen emerging slyip with a shawl and some other plunder. A large-trowd of citizens gave chase, and stoned him yefv severely, until he turned upon them and fired three shots. Officer Reid joined in the pursuit, and after firing one shot brought his man to a stand-still. On the ground near by was found the stolen property, and in an adjoining yard was found his revolver.

Early vesterday morning three thieves made

Early yesterday morning three thieves made bold to enter the saloon of George Havill, No. 76 Fourth avenue, and finding the bartender, Charles Brainard, asleep, they held him up, took the keys from him, and helped themselves to the contents of the cash drawer,—some \$85,—and, filling their pockets with cigars and other truck; they departed without molestation. Brainard was covered by a revolver, and ordered not to speak a word under penalty of death. So cleverly was a word under penalty of death. So cleverly was it done that a colored cook, but a few feet away, did not know what was going on. Brainard was yesterday discharged by his employer for his

THE POLICE AND THE RECENT ROBBERIES. A morning paper accuses the police of standing in with the female who is supposed to have planned and helped Barry execute the recent Palmer-House robbery, and alleges that this woman is the same who committed several large robberies of private residences during the past year. In the first place, it is alleged that the facts of the robberies were never before 'published; each was published in THE TRIBUNE within a few days after occurring. Then as to the identity of the woman a gross The Tribung within a few days after occurring. Then as to the identity of the woman a gross error is said to be committed. The descriptions left by the various victims at the Central Station show, it is claimed, that not more than two robberies were committed by one woman. This woman, Nellie Race or Lee, did rob Hotchkin's residence and another house, and was described each time as having prown hair and blue eyes. residence and another noise, and was described each time as having brown hair and blue eyes. This was correct, for it is now known who she was, and she is at present in Canada. Barry, the Palmer House robber, is an Englishman, and has done time in Australia. The woman, Maggie Brown, who aided him, is an English Jewess, and has black hair and black eyes. Mr. Beckwith, another victim, is reported as saving Beckwith, another victim, is reported as saying that Detective Joe Dixon told him it was no use to search further for his property, and that he now believes that Dixon said so to cover up traces of the woman. This Mr. Dixon stamps as a iie, and he is confident Mr. Beckwith will

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.
A meeting of the Trustees was held Saturday afternoon in the Town-Hall, all the member present except Mr. Murphy. An ordinance for laying a sidewalk on Fortyseventh street, from Stewart avenue to Halsted

street, was passed.

A committee was appointed to act with the Board of Trustees of the Town of Cicero in making repairs on Johnson avenue at the canal, and the necessary amount of money was appropriated for the same. The Road Master was authorized to build a

bridge at the intersection of Filty-first street with Dearborn street; also at Butterfield street. An ordinance for the opening of Dexter avenue was passed. On the recommendation of Col. Foster, Suerintendent of the Water-Works, the fire-alarm

telegraph was ordered to be extended to the engine house at the Stock-Yards, so that engine can respond more promptly to alarms sent from any part of the town.

A number of bills were audited, after which the Board adjourned for one week.

the Board adjourned for one week.

ENGLEWOOD.

At the inquest held upon the body of Eugene F. Doremus, who was killed by being run over by a wagon loaded with hay, the driver of the wagon was exonerated from all blame. The funeral of the boy took place Saturday afternoon from the Baptist Church.

The Western School of Telegraphy, which was located at Englewood schort, time ago, has removed to its former location. The proprietors, in a circular, give a farewell kick at Englewood, which the residents are inclined to resent. Their objection to the place, as stated in the circular, is that Englewood is unhealthy, has no bank, has no hotel, and no money-drder Post-Office. The circular was probably hastily prepared, and may express more than was inprepared, and may express more than was in tended. The clover-beds on Parkway Pavilion afford a

The clover-beds on Parkway Pavilion afford a source of revenue to many poor people who live in the vicinity. Every morning a large number of them may be seen diligently hunting for mushrooms, which grow spontaneously and in large numbers. Children have earned from \$1 to \$1.50 in a morning's work.

The Terosichorean Club gave their first party saturday evening at the High-School Hall. It was well attended, and is evidently as popular as it has been previous years. A dancing school is to be opened this week at Telegraph Hall.

MISSISSIPPI.

Punishment of Bulldozers. Jackson (Miss.) Times (Rep.) Oct. 25. We learn from the Brookhaven Comet that two "bulldozers" were recently tried before Justice Baggett at Brookhaven, found guilty. and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 each, and to be imprisoned in the County Jail for two months. The prisopers appealed to the Circuit Court, gave bonds, and were, of course, re eased from custody. The circumstances of the case were about as follows:

In the latter part of September a number of armed men came over from Franklin to Lincoln County about midnight and brutally whipped one Natt Pickens, without the slightest provocation, and ordered other negroes to leave the place. It is stated that one of the party gave "Natt" about 100 lashes. He was able, however, to identify only two of the gang. Nettics and Westbrook, against whom he made Netties and Westbrook, against whom he made an affidavit, and the warrant was sent to the Sheriff of Franklin County to be executed.

Instead of arresting the parties as commanded, the Sheriff returned the writ to the Magistrate, coolly intorning nim that they would report for trial at the proper time. This they diddemanded to be tried by a jury, and employed three able lawyers, not doubting their acquittal. The Hon. H. Cassedy, Jr., District-Attorney, represented the State. The trial was a most exciting one, lasting all day, and it was not until late at night that the verdict, as above stated, was rendered. Too much credit cannot be accorded to District-Attorney Cassedy for the able and fearless discharge of his official duty. The Comet closes a lengthy account of the affair as follows:

"Thus ended the first trial of a buildozer in which a Lincoln County jury and Lincoln County officers, supported by a law-shiding communication."

"Thus ended the first trial of a buildozer in which a Lincoln County jury and Lincoln County officers, supported by a law-abiding community,—which, we are proud to say, is not the exception, but the rule, here,—proved themselves able without military aid, resorting only to-the peaceful and dignified methods of the law, to cope with and punish a crime of this dark and disgraceful character.

"It is the first case of the kind that has ever occurred in Lincoln. It has been promptly dealt with, and we hope it will not be repeated. "Let her sister counties follow the example and bring those who take the law into their hands and perpetrate such outrages upon the weak and defenseless to swift and rigid punishment. Such a course will restore faith in the courts and make the law what it should be,—a shield and protection, both by day and by night, to the poor man in his cabin as well as to the rich in his palace."

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, Oct. 23.—Arrived, the steamers America, from Bremen, and Brittanic, from

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The steamships Moravian, from Montreal, and Wieland, from New York, have arrived out.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 28.—Arrived, the Polynesian, from Liverpool.

The needs of a magazine may be briefly summed up as follows: Bright stories, serial and short; racy essays; historical and social sketches; criticisms on literature and the fine arts; brilliant paragraphs, poems, and editorials. All these characterize andrews Bazar, published at Cincinnati at the low price of \$1 per annum. When to these attractions you have a complete description and illustration of the fashions, it seems difficult to imagine anything more completely equipped to meet the demands of a refined household. All the best writers are called in requisition, and the Bazar is becoming a celebrity among the ladies.

BIG-HORN POST.

Investigating a Mysterious Party of Indians.

Serious Accidents .-- A Sioux Sergeant ---Tough Deer and Buffalo Meat.

Living in Tents-Building a Fort-Prairie-Dogs-Treut-Fishing.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
Bio Horn Post, Montana Territory, Oct. 12.

-The Indians are inclined to linger about among the mountains of this region, notwith-standing all that has been said about their having all gone to the Agencies; and, on Sur day last, a considerable party-variously estimated at from twenty-five to forty-was seen in the neighborhood of old Fort C. F. Smith where some white men are burning lime for this post. Col. Brackett was directed to send out a party of soldiers to ascertain the nature of the Indians seen, and find out whether they were Sioux, Nez-Perces, or friendly Crows from the Crow Agency to the westward. This post is located on the Crow Indian Reservation; and it may be some time before it will be settled up by the whites, as they are not as yet allowed to take up land for farming purposes.
I believe there will be some good farms in the

Valley of the Big Horn before many years; and the same may be said of the Little Big Horn, as the soil is excellent, and crops can be raised here with very little trouble. THE SCOUT

which has been sent out from here consists of twenty-five men of the Second Cavalry, under command of Lieut. W. C. Rawolle; and, if he overtakes the savages, he will give a good acwith ammunition, and has five days' rations, which are carried on pack-mules. It is imposs ole to follow Indians over the country without pack-mules, as the wily red-men go over mount-ains and across plains with the utmost facility, and it would be out of the question to think of taking wagons on the trail. A single path across rocks, along the edge of precipices, and through tangled bunches of bushes, is not easily followed; but that is what our soldiers have to do while serving on the frontier. We have had two accidents of a serious nature

lately, through horses falling in holes. There are some large holes in the soil, caused by the stumps of trees having been burnt low down in the ground, while others are made by the prairie-dogs, or barking squirrels, as Lewis and Clark properly called them. On the 7th of this month, while Private Harry D. Hawes, of the Second Cavalry, was riding at a gallop, his horse stepped into one of these holes, and, falling, threw him off and then fell on him. From the effects of these injuries

HÉ DIED ON THE FOLLOWING DAY. Yesterday, Private Black, of Company D, Second Cavalry, was thrown from his horse and had his arm broken. The horse had stepped into a prairie-dog hole. From this it will be seen how dangerous galloping across the country in this section is.

The scouting party which went out had for guides and spies three Sioux Indians of the Uncapapa band, who are said to be reliable and Uncapa band, who are said to be reliable and efficient. One of their ranks as a Sergeant of Cavalry, and it is easy to see that he feels his position as thoroughly as need be. He is a young fellow, by no means very dark-complexioned, and was born pear the site of Fort Randall, where, in former years, he attended school, and is able to talk English fluently. He does not know what to make of the perfy which has

and is able to talk English fluently. He does not know what to make of the perty which has been seen, but is of opinion that it is a hunting-party out after buffaloes.

Buffaloes are yet pleutiful enough on the west side of the Big-Horn River, and they are now coming in from the plains, and seeking the shelter of the lorests near the bases of the mountains. Every day the soldiers and Black-Hillers that are hereshout to our and kill them. Hillers that are hereabout go out and kill them, and bring in the meat, which we all try to think is excellent, but which is, in fact,

is excellent, but which is, in fact,
NOTAING OF THE KIND,
and will in no way compare with good beef. The
black-tailed deer are plentiful, and we get considerable of that kind of venison; but tougher
deer-meat I never ate in my life. I had no idea
there were convolud become at touch at the that venison could become so tough; but this bids defiance to all kinds of teeth, both natural bids defiance to all kinds of teeth, both natural and artificial. Before starting in on a fair-sized piece, it would be well to get the hunter to guarantee a man new teeth for such as might be forcibly pulled out in the effort to chewit. The buffalo-meat, I regret to say, is but little better; and, unless pressed by hunger, I see no reason why any one should attempt to eat it. So our cherished ideas fade away. It is the poetry of a hunter's life to tell about black-tailed deer and buffalo-cows; but O how dreary it is to be obliged to rely upon either of them for a good, satisfying meel! Since coming on the Bighorn River, my ideas of excellent buffalo and deer meat have received a severe shock. There is not a great deal of game near the streams, but considerable can be found on the mountain-sides. It is surprising how few wild animals are sides. It is surprising how few wild animals are met with in traveling hundreds of miles through

met with in traveling hundreds of miles through our new Territories.

As yet, everybody here is in tents; and the way we improvise houses out of slabs from the logs which are being sawed is, something astonishing. Gen. George P. Buell, of the Eleventh Infantry, is charged with

BUILDING THE POST;

and, in justice to him, it must be said that he is doing excellent work; and the fort, when finished,—provided he has no bad luck,—will not only be a credit to him, but to the service as

isned,—provided he has no bad rick,—with not only be a credit to him, but to the service as well. It is one of the finest frontier-posts I have ever seen, and I have seen many of them. The rain rattles merrily on our teuts, but there is a prospect of soon being snugly housed; so we take it all calmly, and look forward to more pleasant times.

leasant times.
This is the first attempt at settlement any-This is the first attempt at settlement anywhere along the course of the Big-Hop River, and in time it will be a most desirable place to live in. There is a magnificent view from the plateau on which the fort is being built, and all around in the distance may be seen the different mountain-chains, some of which are already covered with snow. To the eastward, in what is known as Bad Lands, there is a great deal of broken country, furrowed with yawning rayines, in which there is little vegetable life, and only a dreary sameness of clay-colored ground. Badgers, antelope, and prairie-hares find a congenial home in these wild places; and some of the badgers are as brave as any animals that live. They charge upon any horse that attempts to invade their homes, and some of them incontinently roll down the steep hills; but I do not see that it does them any particular damage.

They are so fat and bunchy, and have such long fur, that nothing appears to do them much damage.

THE PRAIRIE-DOGS THE PRAIRIE-DOGS
are nuisances pure and simple, and they are capable of doing an immense deal of damage in any country where they permanently locate themselves. They eat off all the grass-roots, and make a desert in every place where their towns are located. I never saw so many as I did while on my way hither; and, in my opinion, it is a most fortunate thing that the rattlesmakes eat so many of the young ones, or they would did while on my way inter; and, in my opinion, it is a most fortunate thing that the rattlesnakes eat so many of the young ones, or they would in a few years overrun the whole country. They may do this in any event. They are peets of the worst order, and have already done a great deal of damage near several of the water-courses.

There is good trout-fishing in the head-waters of the Little Big-Horn River; and, as we were coming down, several of our party availed themselves of it, and landed some large fish. The largest trout are by no means the best; but human nature is so constituted that he who takes the biggest fish thinks he is the greatest hero, and all of his companions appear willing to concede such monors to him. The trout, in truth, did not seem to be very good; but this may have been a case of sour grapes, as I did not succeed in capturing any myself. I saw many of them, however, and they looked and coarse and they looked on the coarse and they looked some large first angles and they looked some large first more selective angles and they looked some large first more selective angles and they looked some large first more selective angles and they looked some large first more selective angles and they looked the many of them, however, and they looked some large first more selective angles and they looked some large first more selective selec

many of them, however, and they looked
COARSE AND DARK.
Our most scientific anglers did not succeed as
well as the men who were armed only with
heavy lines, common hooks, and poles cut from
the neighboring bushes. There is a good deal
of nonsense about all the first-class rods, lines,
reels, etc.; but I suppose, like everything else,
there is a great deal of satisfaction in making
preparations and talking about them.
It will not do to go too far away from camp
in this country, as there may be some stray
Indian near by, who is waiting for a chance to
take your scalp. A permanent post here will
do a great deal of good, and do much toward
the development of this far-away land.

Light from an Electric Current.

Electricity in a hand-lamp is the most recent fruit of inventive enterprise. Messrs. Voison and Drouler, of Paris, have just patented a new scheme for obtaining light from an electric current. The apparatus consists of a single cell inclosed in a light manogany case, in the top of which is a small central hole, through which projects a brass rod or "plunger," having a spiral spring, and communicating with the zinc plate of the battery within the case. The bat-

tery is brought into play by pressing down the plunger so as to cause the immersion of the zinc plate in the usual solution of bicromate of potash contained within the cell, and the chemical action thus set up instantly produces sufficient electricity to raise to a red heat a fine spiral of platinum. which connects at the outer edge two small brass tubes, projecting about a quarter of an inch under the cover of the case in front. This spiral is again acted upon by the evaporation from a benzoline lamp about an inch in diameter, the narrow neck of which is held in position under the platinum wire by means of a brass arm. The effect of the evaporation of benzoliue is to raise the platinum to a white heat, and the wick with which the lamp is furnished at once bursts into flame. The whole white heat, and the wick were when the lamp is furnished at once bursts into flame. The whole operation is performed so quickly that it may be said to be almost simultaneous with the pressing of the finger on the plunger. The principle of the invention is, of course, well known, but the mode of applying it is aitogether novel. The apparatus is very simple, and it is noiseless in its working.

BESSEMER STEEL RAILS.

A Scheme to Advance the Profits and th

Prospective Results.

Philadelphia Record, Oct. 25.

The Bessemer-steel manufacturers, after a session of several days in this city, perfected among themselves an agreement to advance the price of steel rails; but when the effort was made to obtain the signatures of the operators embraced in the scheme, one of them refused to attach his name, rendering the project in-operative. The substance of the agreement was this: Two dollars was to be paid into a was this: Two dollars was to be paid into a general fund for every ton of rails mann-factured, and the accumulation divided at stated periods among the companies owning the Bessemer process. Rails were to be furnished at Troy for \$50 per ton; at Cleveland for \$50; at Chicago for \$51; Joliet, Ill., \$51; St. Louis, \$53. The mills at other cities were to be unrestricted in production, and comprised the Edgar Thomson Works, of Pittsburg; Cambria Iron Company, of Johnstown, Pa.; Pennsylvania Steel Company, of Harrisburg; Bethlehem Iron Works, of Bethlehem; and the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company at Scranton.

Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company at Scranton.

These mills, it is argued, cannot manufacture more than 250,000 tons of rails in a year, and as the consumption for next year is estimated at 400,000 tons, the six other mills having the Bessemer process would have only 150,000 tons divided among them, but it was claimed that in addition to the greatly advanced price ser ton they would be amply paid for their restricted work by their shares in the \$500,000 royalty on 250,000 tons to be paid in by the unrestricted companies. Existing contracts were not to be disturbed by the scheme, and the New York Central Railroad contract at \$40 per ton was to be fulfilled at that price.

The new combination, on the other hand, it was alleged, would result in a rich harvest to the unrestricted companies, who would increase the price to \$49 per ton at once, take large contracts for the West and South at least \$1 per ton lower than the combination schedule, and thus draw the trade to this State. For

per ton lower than the combination schedule, and thus draw the trade to this State. For instance, the Vulcan Iron-Works, of St. Louis, would be required to charge \$53 per ton, an increase of \$10 over present rates, which would divert its trade to Pittsburg, where the rails could be secured for \$49, or even less.

DEATHS.

NEXSEN—Oct. 28, of diphtheria. Reginald Butlar, only son of Edmund F. and Hattie E. Nexsen,
seed 17 years and 9 months.
Funeral at 2:30 p. m. Tuesday, the 30th inst.,
at residence, 171 Calumet-av. Friends of the
family are invited to attend.
McMAHON—Oct. 28, John A. McMahon, only
son of James McMahon, at his residence, 206 Cottage Grove-av., aged 21 years 4 months and 9 days.
Funeral on Tuesday, the 30th, at half-past 10
o'clock, to St. James Church, thence by carriages
to Calvary.

E. Woodstock and Elgin papers please copy.
BRANDON—Oct. 27, Daniel F. Brandon, aged
51 years.
Funeral at bouse, 1184 West Adams-st., at 10
a. m. Tuesday, the 31st, All friends are invited
to attend.

o attend.

Wilkesburg (Pa.) papers please copy. WALSH—Sunday. Oct. 28, of scarlet fever oseph, infant son of William Walsh, aged 2 year and 7 months Funeral Tuesday from residence, 89 Hanover st., by carriages to Calvary.

MEDICAL. Consumption Can Be Cured. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic Schenck's Mandrake Pills are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Co sumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver,
stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows,
and in fact they clog the action of the very organs that
caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of
two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons
complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated
tongue, and in the shoulder blade, frestings of drowel-

stomach, accompanied with acidity and becoming up or wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, the result of archive lacets of sores, and ulcerated, the result of archive lacets are aware to be supported by the second of the stomach archive archive are aware to be supported by the second of the does not contain oplum or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric judees of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous aspectite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a billous tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner Sixth and Archats, Philadelphia, And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Seventeenth Ward Republican Club will hold a meeting, at the hall, corner Chicago-av. and Sedgwick-st., this (Monday) evening at 8 o'clock. Candidates and others will address the meeting. BABBITT'S PREPARATIONS.

B.T.BABBITT

Original and Standard Manufactures. OFFICE AND FACTORY: Nos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-st., N. Y. **BABBITT'S**

BEST SOAP The most pleasant and effective Soap for the Laundry or for Family Washing purposes ever offered. A trial package sent free on receipt of 20 cents.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP Made from the purest vegetable oils. Unrivaled for the Tellet and the Bath. For use in the Nursery it has no equal. Sample box, containing three cakes, sent free on receipt of 75 cents. BABBITT'S

SOAP POWDER From this Powder a beautiful and serviceable white soft Soap, of any desired strength, can be made in ten minutes without the use of grease or potash. Tria package sent free on receipt of 25 cents. **BABBITT'S** YEAST POWDER.

BABBITT'S SALERATUS.

BABBITT'S CREAM TARTAR Warranted free from all impurities. The housewift can rely upon it. Trial package sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

BABBITT'S POTASH.

AUCTION SALES. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Furniture, Carpets, and Stove

AT AUCTION. Wednesday, Oct. 29, at -9:30 O'Clock, A W.

AT OUR SALESBOOMS, 118 AND 120 WABASE AV. One Family Carriage.
One Concord Wagon.
One Side-Box Top Buggy.
One Siding-Seat Top Buggy.
One new Top Buggy.
One new Top Buggy.
One new Top Phaeton.
Two ane new Phanofortea.
Two Double-Door Iron Saca.
Also,
Lampa, Chimneys, Crockery, and Glasware.
Two Billiard Tables. Also,

Two Billiard Tables.
Ten bris Prime Ground Coffee. Glass Side Cases, Counters, and Shelving. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auet

THURSDAY'S TRADE SALE, NOV. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, OLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC. At our salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctions

RECEIVER'S SALE. ENTIRE OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, FIR. PROTECTION LIFE-INSURANCE CO.
THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 10 clock a. m., at 80 and
Fifth-av. E. D. Cooke. Receiver,
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionem.

5,000 FLOWERING PLANTS From the establishment of Robert J. Halliday, Baltimora

AT AUCTION. Friday Morning. Nov. 2. at 10 o'clock, at our microoms, 118 and 120 Wabaah-av.
A fine lot of Camellias, Azallas, Roses, Gardenia, Lillies, Dracenas, Crotona, together with a general milety of Plants for the Trade and Amateurs.
Catalogues ready. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS, TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 9:30 a. m. Very Impe G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneurs

SPECIAL

Millinery Good Tuesday, Oct 30, 10 a. m. By order THEODORE COHNFELD,
Importer and Manufacturer, New York FIVE HUNDRED LOTS

Ostrich Feathers,

G. P. GORE & CO...Auc CLOAKS.

Tips, Plumes, Fancy Feathers, &c., &c

TUESDAY, OCT. 30, One Hundred and Fifty Garme Very slightly damaged by water. Sale per tory. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctiones

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, at 9:30 a. B.

This will be the largest and best This will be the largest and best offering of the season, including full line of WOOL-LINED RUBBER and GRAIN Goods, M. 7. PROUTY & CO.'S SUCKER BOOTS. Chicago-made CALF BOOTS and WOMEN'S GOAT and GRAIN OFFRA POLISH.

G. P. GORE & CO., 88 & 70 Wababar.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Anctioneers, 78 and 80 Randou TUESDAY'S SALE OCT. 30, AT 9:30 £. At our stores, new and se

Furniture, Carpets, & Stoves of all kinds. General Merchandise, etc., e

By HIRAM BRUSH, MONDAY, Oct. 29, 10 a. m., at 118 North Wood a., will be sold entire Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Sitchen Furniture of a two-story house; Brunels Carbets, Mirrors, Pictures, Bedding, Stoves, etc.

TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 10 a. m., at No. 12 Irving-Place,
West Side, will be sold Parlor Suft in Pinsh Buy
Chairs, Sofan, Melodeon, Sewling Machine, Tables, Berstends, Bureaus, Mirrors, Pictures, Brussis Garetts,
Bedding, Stoves, and all Household Goods.
HIRAM BRUSH, Auctionser.

By RADDIN & CLAPP. 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS, AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY Oct. 30, 1877. To all buyers in city and country, this sale presents an excellent opportunity to purchase a full fail and winter stock. SALE PEREMPTORY, to commence at 10 a. m. sharp.

RADDIN & CLAPP, 83 & 85 Wabash-85.

(Successors to JOHN J. HENRY)
Nos. 58 and 60 Lake st.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE 0 BOOTS & SHOES AT AUCTION, Tuesday, Oct. 30, at 1 o'clock sharp. By ROSENFELD & MUNZER,

By HENRY & HATCH,

TRADEJ SALE
TUESDAY, OCT. SO, AT 10 O'CLOCK SHARP.
Catalogues ready morning of sale.
ROSENFELD & MUNZER. Auctioners. MONDAY NIGHT, HASELTINE ART SALE **PAINTINGS**

> 79 and 81 State-st. EDUCATIONAL.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (LAT Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, Frenca, and deman Boarding and Day-School for young adder sehidren, with calistheuies, No. 17 W. 33th-st., N. Iropens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter personally as above. A separate class for boys unitoroughly competent teachers. Lecture by Fred. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton PAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. FOR PARTICULARS address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis SCALES



SPECIAL NOTICE. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all fumes for use on the hand kerchlef, at the toilet, and the bath, delichtful and healthful in the sick-room, lieves weakness, tatinge, prostration, nerrousses, breadache, Look out for counterfeits; always at the Florida Water prepared by the sole propriets always, and proposed the sole propriets and the properties of the sole propriets and the properties of the sole propriets and properties.

VOLUME MINEBAL W THE GREAT EUROPE



but gende and bitter water.

DR. WM. A. HAMMONE most pleasunt and of mos

DE. WM. A. HAMMOND.

DE. ALFRED L. LOOMIS

most prompt and no
edupted for daily us.

DE. PORD YUE BARKER,
quires less, it less disact
than any other law.

DE. LEWIS A. SAY RE,
ferred to any other law.

A WINEGLASSFUL

Rewry genutne bottle bears et
Haaris Co. (Ilmited). London.

FRED'K DE BAI

41 & 43 WATFED-ST.

Sole Agents for Unit.

FOR SALE BY DRALERS

DRUGGIS GROMMES &

199, 201, AND 203 B We make it a specialty to deal Mash Whiskies of the most apprante their absolute purity. TO BER FOR

DESTRABLE OFFICE

TORE Apply to WM.

Room 8 Tr

FOR R Store and Basen Store No. 116 So With or Without

CHARLES G For

NEW PUBLIC

The Internation NOVEMBER -- D CONTA A sonnet. HORACE WHITE'S discussion the currency question.

H. Schutz Wilson's discover Shakenear B. SCHUTZ WILLOWS GREOVERY Shakspeare.

DR. FRANCIS WHARTON'S COT PADERS ON the Partisanship of M. GIUDNIRZ On the signification of art as the Salon this year sonal contrasts between Trunique and timely.

MR. JAY'S vindication of his slandered Motley.

MR. HAMERTON'S twelfth artising and timely contributions philosophical, literary, and p. Price \$1.00. For sale by sellers.

A. S. BARNES & O WATAHT Have you seen him? If not, ore. He will cost you only a lore than your money's wood humor.

G. W. CARLETON & FURNACE ART S

> FINE EUROPEA MERCHANT T

FIDELITY BAI Sought at 75 cents on the de-cash and 60 per cent in un good title, with abstract.

RECEIVE are, Chairs, Counters, University of the Counters of the Count

FINE AR At 231 WAB. On Thursday, Friday, and mencing at 7:30 qcclock.

Business Suits!